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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

More Stringent Laws Are Proposed To Produce a More Abundant Living

First Is New Legislation to Bring Reforms Like Those Under NRA

Reports Show Trend

A. F. of L. Urges More Buying Power Through 13 P. C. Increase in Wages

Possibilities of an enduring prosperity and problems of employment, industry, wages and costs of living are sharply focused today by several reports which shed penetrating light on economic affairs when studied together.

1. The American Federation of Labor monthly survey reports that the standard of living could be made the highest ever in history if available productive capacity was utilized to the utmost but this it charges has been prevented by the court decision against the NRA. It then asks if we should not "begin with an attempt to discover how a 13 per cent wage increase can be achieved."

2. The United States Steel Corporation report shows an increase in operation rate and a rise in employees and wages.

3. The National Industrial Conference Board reports a decline in the cost of living for the first time since last July.

4. Major Berry's Industrial Council recommends to President Roosevelt the adoption of a permanent industrial policy including minimum wages and maximum hours and standards.

5. United States relief reports for the country show an increase in the need for relief money but an improvement in business.

Reports on Need For New Industrial Laws Back President's View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Two powerful demands for new industrial reform legislation coincided significantly here with White House reiteration of the belief that the courts have made such reform impossible in a week end which may have provided the starting point for substitute NRA legislation—if President Roosevelt is re-elected.

With obviously premeditated timing both the Council for Industrial Progress and the American Federation of Labor released reports stressing the inadequacy of existing law to meet the problems which NRA attempted to cope with and asserting a dangerous failure of wages to keep pace with improved industrial activity.

Moreover, it was today confirmed at the White House that President Roosevelt believes the combined effect of Federal Court decisions on the NRA, AAA, etc., coupled with the effect of state court decisions on state industrial control legislation, has been to establish a zone of immunity within which abuses and maladjustments in the industrial system cannot be reached.

Stresses Roosevelt Theory

The combined effect of these three incidents was to revive the Roosevelt theory that the courts have succeeded in frustrating the people of the United States in their efforts to legislate for their welfare—a theory which would be of enormous potential political value to the Roosevelt forces if it should achieve widespread acceptance in the public consciousness of the country.

Any such general acceptance of the theory would make it possible for Mr. Roosevelt to assume the leadership of a movement to circumvent the barrier which the courts have erected around the so-called zone of immunity either by an amendment to the Constitution or some device for curbing the power of the courts to invalidate legislative acts.

The White House opinion, according to recent visitors, is that the people of the United States must sooner or later face the fact that even where overwhelming public opinion demands action, the agencies of state and Federal Government have been rendered impotent by the courts.

Proposes No Action Now

Mr. Roosevelt is not represented as proposing any action at this time. He apparently is contenting himself merely with calling attention to what he believes to be the situation.

That anything will come of this before the elections is doubted, but the implication is that if re-elected, Mr. Roosevelt will probably give very careful consideration to ways and means of restoring some form of control over industrial problems.

While the abuses or maladjustments which are represented in the

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February Dollar Worth More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 16

THE first decline in total living costs of wage earners in the United States since last July occurred in February, with a drop of 0.5 per cent from January, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The cost of living in February, 1936, was 2.4 per cent higher than in February, 1935, and 18.0 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but 15.5 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

Food prices declined 1.4 per cent, considerably more than seasonally. They were, however, 2.6 per cent higher than in February 1935, and 38.4 per cent higher than in April, 1933. Since February, 1929, food prices have declined 18.9 per cent.

Rents advanced 0.3 per cent from January to February. They were 9.9 per cent higher than a year ago, and 18.2 per cent higher than in January, 1934, when their low point was reached. The level of rents in February, 1936, however, was still 19.4 below that of February, 1929.

Clothing prices declined 0.5 per cent from January to February. They were 2.0 per cent lower than in February, 1935, and 25.9 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 118.5 cents in February, as compared with 117.9 cents in January, 121.4 cents in February, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

Manchus Accept Mongol Plan To Settle Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 16—Manchoukuo's acceptance of Outer Mongolia's proposal for a commission to investigate the recent border disputes is regarded here as an indication that the Japanese military are now willing to permit Premier Koki Hirota to pursue the conciliatory policy toward the Soviet Union with which his name is associated.

The Soviet Union's decision to protect Mongolia as announced by Joseph Stalin, naturally strengthened Mongolia's position, it is declared. Mr. Stalin showed that an attack upon Outer Mongolia hereafter would involve Russia.

Outer Mongolia had proposed the border commission before the recent Japanese disturbances. Manchoukuo accepted the proposal "in principle" on March 6, inquiring as to what questions Mongolia proposed to submit and where the commission should work. The Mongolians suggested that the commission should first investigate the conflict of Feb. 12, and if this investigation proved fruitful should then clear up other conflicts and discuss measures for preventing future misunderstanding.

The interchange of notes, which Urga has now published, were conducted amicably without the hostile tone hitherto characteristic of Manchoukuo's communications with Mongolia.

Mongolia is now awaiting Manchoukuo's agreement to the proposal that the Commission meet alternately at towns adjoining the border within the Mongolian-Manchurian territory. Manchoukuo's previous demand for permanent representation at Urga is thus avoided.

N. Y. Job Insurance Law Held Invalid In State Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16—The constitutionality of New York State's unemployment insurance law will be tested in the Court of Appeals following a decision by Supreme Court Justice Pierce H. Russell today, when he held the law unconstitutional. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals next week for final adjudication.

Justice Russell in his decision denied an application for an injunction restraining the State from enforcement of the law because of the likelihood of an early decision by the highest court. The application for an injunction was by Associated Industries, Inc.

State attorneys contended the law is a valid exercise of the State's police power and that industry, which creates employment, should bear the cost of mitigating the evil of unemployment. He asserted that a police power must be "reasonable and not arbitrary.

The decision today was on the eve of a public hearing before the Assembly on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's social security program, which is bitterly opposed by business leaders. In his opinion Justice Russell wrote:

"It is my opinion that the compulsory contribution by an employer, to be paid as an unemployment benefit to an employee of another, is without validity under our system of government and constitutes an unwarranted, unreasonable and arbitrary transfer of the property of one to another in violation of the due process clause of the constitution."

He also held that "such a condition" (unemployment) is not likely to improve by imposing burdens which tend to further extend its distressing consequences and which places the industries and business of this State at a great disadvantage in the field of competition with those from other states upon whom such burden is not imposed.

Cold Boosts Relief Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The prolonged cold weather in Saskatchewan has boosted the relief coal bills of the Province $500,000 according to estimates by the Provincial Government. There are about 35,000 families in the Province receiving relief.

Rockets Pass Theory Stage; New Uses Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Removal of the most stubborn difficulties in the way of rocket aviation was announced today by the Smithsonian Institution on receipt of a report from Dr. Robert H. Goddard, of Clark University, but the possibility of people traveling through the outer atmosphere of the earth on such ships was described as too remote for serious consideration.

Dr. Goddard said that after 15 years of intensive study and experimentation he had developed a rocket motor capable of 700 miles an hour and had worked out a satisfactory method of stabilization to keep the ship on its course.

"Closer to Realization"

Summing up Dr. Goddard's contribution, Smithsonian officials held that the "rocket ship of even the mildest fantasies still is a long way off, but the laborious work of the Clark University physicist has cleared away some of the threshold difficulties and brought whatever possibilities there may be closer to realization."

After repeated tests with various explosive materials to give the motor its propulsive power, Dr. Goddard has found that the best results were obtained with a mixture of liquid oxygen and gasoline. Various experiments on the knotty problem of stabilization showed that the best results were obtained with a small gyroscope which functions in flight. This is held by the physicist to indicate that it would be possible to carry delicate recording instruments, such as would be needed for study of conditions in the outer reaches of the upper atmosphere.

Automatic Recordings

The possibility of making automatic recordings is the chief objective of the rocket experimentation at present. The next practical problem to be studied is the reduction of weight of the rockets themselves, so the motor can propel them faster. The possibility of actually carrying an observer is considered so far off that it has not yet been seriously considered by Dr. Goddard and his co-workers.

The greatest height obtained in any of the flights up to the present is 7500 feet—less than a mile and a half, but it is believed that much greater heights could be obtained if sought. Dr. Goddard wants to dispose of the more fundamental problems of rocket-flying before he tries for distance.

Experiments Go On

In his experiments, Dr. Goddard has had the support of Clark University, of the Smithsonian Institution, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and finally of the Guggenheim Foundation which has financed it for three years in a specially constructed laboratory at Roswell, N. M. His work has had the endorsement of a number of leaders of natural science, including Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian; Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was instrumental in obtaining the Guggenheim grant for him.

WPA Strikers Clean Wisconsin Capitol

MADISON, Wis., March 16 (AP)—WPA strikers holding siege to Wisconsin's Capitol cleaned the rugs and scrubbed the marble floors yesterday, then threatened to call all WPA workers in the State to join them unless their demands for a 10 per cent wage increase were met.

Settling down to make themselves at home indefinitely, the growing army of workers—now numbering 200—busied their fourth day in the legislative halls with scrub buckets and vacuum cleaners. The week-end cleaning was sorely needed, Capitol Policeman Ernest Osterfund reported.

The assembly chamber, where the lower house of the Legislature meets, remained in their possession. The strikers, including seven women, have slept there for three nights. Meals were served at Salvation Army headquarters.

Lobby Probers Subpoenaed In Hearst Action

Papers Served as Senate Group Tackles Social Lobby

Move Is Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The story of a Washington social lobbyist who called congressmen "the boys," who invited some 50 of them to his house for entertainment, and who shared the expense and actually lived with six congressmen in the capital while he pursued his operations, was rudely interrupted today by the service of a subpoena on the Senate Lobby Committee.

The subpoena was served by Harry C. Allen, deputy marshal of the Federal Court in behalf of the legal effort of William Randolph Hearst to secure the return of telegrams which have been taken by the lobby committee from the files of the telegraph company.

Senators Denounced Move

So far as is known the action is the first time in history when a Senate committee has been served by a subpoena, and sets a brand new precedent in the developing relationship between Congress and the courts. It brought an immediate, scathing denunciation from Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, acting chairman of the committee and the charge that the independence of the Senate itself was in jeopardy.

The unique occurrence came as the committee pressed on into new fields, and put on the stand Robert E. Smith, Portland, Ore., who represented railroad and utility interests at the capital. Mr. Smith had just got into the story of social lobby activities with "the boys," and had listed specifically some 30 who had enjoyed his hospitality unknowing his real status, when Deputy Marshal Allen was ushered into the committee chamber.

His subpoena was served on Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and other senators, as an outgrowth of the previous defiance of the committee by Hearst.

Angry Commentary

"This committee is in session as a committee of the United States Senate, investigating lobby activity directed against the Congress," announced Senator Schwellenbach in angry commentary upon the scene, as the hearing was interrupted.

"It has just been served, while the committee is in session, with a subpoena and bill of complaint by William Randolph Hearst, the purpose of which is to prevent the committee from proceeding with the work.

"The committee's investigations have already shown that $3,500,000 was expended by public utility companies in an effort to defeat one single piece of legislation (the Wheeler-Rayburn bill).

"If the public utilities, William Randolph Hearst, the American Liberty League and other special interests succeed in their efforts, the lobby activities uncovered by the committee will be allowed to proceed.

"The next logical step is for some court in the country to come into the Senate and serve papers on the Vice-President."

Action Is Staged

The committee apparently staged the entry of the deputy marshal with the Hearst subpoena carefully today, so that it would interrupt an extraordinary story of social lobby

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Spain's Socialists Ordered by Army To Halt Disorders

MADRID, March 16 (AP)—Leftist leaders were understood to have ordered Socialists throughout Spain to cut short their election victory demonstrations today after the army delivered a virtual ultimatum to the Government that the disorders must end.

Army leaders notified Premier Manuel Azana yesterday, reliable sources disclosed, that unless the new Left-Republican Government took measures to end the violence, the army would itself assume the task of maintaining order.

Premier Azana immediately conferred with Francisco Largo Caballero, President of the Socialist Party, and in a heated conversation, demanded that the violence end at once.

Señor Largo Caballero was understood to have insisted that the Socialists be allowed to demonstrate, in celebration of their triumph at the Feb. 16 parliamentary elections which put the Azana Government in power, but the Premier declared he would hold the Socialist leader personally responsible for further disorders.

Informed sources said Señor Largo Caballero then issued nationwide orders for the Socialists to terminate all forms of demonstrations until further notice.

The army demand for an end to the internal strife followed a night of disorders at Logrono, capital of the northern province of the same name, in which there were at least 11 fatalities and 40 wounded in a clash between troops and extremists.

Despite a strict censorship, imposed by the Governor of Logrono, it was learned that incendiaries fired six convents and churches there Saturday night, burned four Rightist centers and attacked the army barracks.

Paraguay's Fascistic President

Col. Rafael Franco — Wide World

President of Paraguay, a Few Moments After He Assumed Office as Head of the New Military Government. Among President Franco's First Decrees Was One Setting Up a Totalitarian State, Under a Fascist Form of Government

Paraguay Ousts Communists

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 16 (AP)—Reports from Asuncion today disclosed that Communists are the first to feel the weight of the new Paraguayan Government's decree declaring Paraguay a totalitarian state.

Several Communist leaders were arrested in Paraguay over the week-end and deported to Argentina. They included Oscar Creydt, former student leader. The Communist Party long had been banned from Paraguay, but when Col. Rafael Franco overthrew the Ayala Government by revolution last month, the Communists resumed their activities.

As President, however, Colonel Franco banned all political activities except "those emanating from the State and the liberating revolution."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, March 16

Strikes—Elevator Agreement Reached

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—What was intended as a war council of 5000 striking building employees at the Star Casino, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was converted into a peace celebration. The strike was ended. Janitors and elevator operators were back on the job in some 2400 buildings. A compromise between realtors and the union had turned the trick.

The terms of the agreement were as follows:

Both sides agreed to arbitrate hours and wages, with Ferdinand Silcox, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, scheduled to arrive today to start the arbitration machinery.

The agreement signed between strikers and employers runs for three years and provides for arbitration of wages and hours at the end of the first and second years.

Mutual concessions broke the deadlock. The employers agreed to hire back strikers. The strikers agreed to waive the closed shop issue and to permit the retention of a portion of the replacement workers.

Akron, Ohio—The four-week strike of employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Plants is still at the intransigent stage, with the company refusing to hire back all the strikers. Federal conciliators on the job here have submitted a five-point plan providing for the immediate return of the 14,000 idle workers and arbitration of the points at issue. Present negotiations are in a situation almost identical with that of the New York strike just before its settlement.

Sino-Japanese—Nanking Peace Talks Open

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Nanking—Further indications that Japan's new Cabinet is planning an active foreign policy in which negotiations will happily play an important part emerged today.

Efforts to effect a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and to explore all the issues that have been causing friction between China and Japan opened here with conversations between Foreign Minister Chang Chung and Japanese Ambassador Machiro Arita.

Observers were of the opinion that Mr. Arita is seeking agreement on the three points advanced by Premier Koki Hirota to clarify Sino-Japanese relationships—suppression of Communism and anti-Japanese sentiment in China, and co-operation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Manchus accept Mongol peace offer: Page 1.

Locarno—Compromise Lends New Hope

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—The League of Nations Council in secret session turned Adolf Hitler down in his demand that his peace proposals should be considered as a condition of Germany's participation in council proceedings. The Council, however, acceded to Hitler's demand that Germany should be granted equal status with the other negotiators.

France led the opposition to acceptance of the Hitler demand that the Council should consider his peace proposals.

The door is still open to Hitler if he wants to be represented in the Council's consideration of his Rhineland remilitarization coup. Only he will have to be content with an indefinite postponement of his peace proposals.

France still appears to have the upper hand inasmuch as holding the nations back from dealing with Germany in its proposals for a new Locarno. Yet the conciliatory hand of Great Britain has persisted in restraining overly-precipitant action and inclining negotiations toward

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Boston News Today:

Edwards Seeks to Save WPA Jobs From Cut
Peak of Flood Past; Waters Receding
"Slippery When Wet" Sign Brings Smiles
M. I. T. Radio Meter Puts Hoover Ahead
Income Tax Payments Swamp Federal Building
Van Gogh Art Exhibit Draws 100,000

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Reich Gets Equality But Council Refuses New Locarno Parley

Voluntary Concessions Dodged by Germany on Rhine Troops

Military Displays Take Sober Mien

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 16—Despite all the brave talk about facing with equanimity the encirclement wherewith Germany is threatened if she does not make the "gesture" for peace as requested by the other Locarno powers, it is incontestible that the alternative prospect of an Anglo-French alliance coupled with present network of East European alliances centering around France is beginning to cause considerable anxiety here, particularly in economic circles.

It is admitted that neither the German reply to the League's invitation to send a representative to London nor Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's Munich speech comprise the helpful response that had been expected to British initiative. Instead of a "symbol of concession" Herr Hitler has reaffirmed his original stand.

Hoesch and Gaus

Ambassador Leopold von Hoesch will, it is presumed, be Germany's representative at the Council meeting, in the unlikely event of the reply being found acceptable to the Council. Dr. Friedrich Gaus, legal adviser to the Foreign Office here, has already left for London, it is reported.

Some slight optimism is seen in certain quarters here in that the great militar" parades arranged for noon today in celebration of the first anniversary of the introduction of military conscription have been canceled. Instead the Reich Defense Minister, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, will inspect the troops in barracks. Similarly, ex-service men in the parade at Frankfort-on-Main, yesterday, received a new flag designed, it is said, by Adolf Hitler himself and did not display the old regimental flag of war days, as generally expected.

No Concession Expected

Germany certainly does not seem today to be willing to make what one English newspaper called a "voluntary act of concession, so as to remove the distrust caused by the repudiation of its word" for the simple reason that it has convinced itself that there is no reason for such action. Moreover the press is so regimented that the people only get a very one-sided picture of world opinion on the Rhineland remilitarization. Undoubtedly many Germans have come to the conclusion from the quotations which they have read that they must back their Government—which in turn is backed by English public opinion. No distinction is made between Anglo-Saxon

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Congressmen Query New Deal Bureau About Own Districts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The United States Information Service, set up in the first year of the Roosevelt Administration to answer everybody's questions about the Federal Government, has spent about as much time looking up information for congressmen as it has devoted to all other individuals put together.

Of 75,000 queries put to the service last year, 40 per cent came from individuals, 40 per cent from Congress, and 20 per cent from various departments of the Government, Miss Harriet M. Root, chief, revealed today.

Most of the congressmen's questions concern status of projects in which people in their districts are interested. Largest number of queries at the present time come from elderly persons who want to know whether they are eligible for old-age pensions under the new social security law.

Among questions that have been asked of Miss Root are these:

"What is Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite flower? I want to send her some."

"Will you please send me a copy of the Declaration of Independence and all the amendments thereto?"

"Which is the act that states that government clerks can't have noiseless typewriters?"

Strangely enough, there is such a law as that referred to in the last query. It provides that noiseless typewriters shall not be purchased without special authorization from the bureau chiefs because of the added cost.

The information service, operating from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. each day bars the line only at questions that involve policy rather than facts.

At Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's request Miss Root came to the White House today to tell newspaper women about her job. The President's wife explained that her recent lecture trip convinced her that too few people realize the value of social changes being wrought in their own communities through new-deal agencies. She would spend the whole morning inspecting a WPA or NYA project, only to find that her neighbor at dinner, a prominently local citizen, had never heard of the project.

Compromise of British and French Views Seen at London

Six Powers Oppose Hitler Conditions

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LONDON, March 16—Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister of France, today presented a resolution condemning Germany for violation of the Locarno Treaty to the League of Nations Council which, earlier, had refused consideration of Reichsführer Hitler's peace proposals.

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LONDON, March 16—The League of Nations Council, in secret session, agreed today to Reichsführer Hitler's demands for equality, but flatly rejected his "condition that the Council must discuss his peace proposals."

Six nations headed by France opposed Herr Hitler's insistence on bringing his peace proposals up simultaneously with the discussion of the Rhineland reoccupation. The other nations with France were Turkey, Spain, Russia, Poland and Roumania.

The Council then voted unanimously to accept Herr Hitler's first condition and to reject the second.

It was understood that the Council decided to draft still another invitation to Germany to attend the League of Nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—To the growing uneasiness of the French, the League Council gradually inclines more and more toward the British viewpoint that if the discussions are strung out long enough a formula can be found which, while implying condemnation of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's repudiation of the Locarno Pact, nevertheless does not do so in such explicit terms as to prevent the discussion of a German peace plan.

The French have been working today for an immediate public session of the League Council to express a formal verdict on Germany's broken Locarno obligations. The session, however, will be held in secret.

British Would Go Slowly

The British urge that further explanations be sought from Berlin, first regarding the question of equality to which Herr Hitler referred in his reply to the invitation to attend the Council meeting, secondly the precise meaning of the German word "alsbald," which is interpreted as "forthwith" in the official translation of Herr Hitler's reply and which it is now declared really means "in due course."

As regards the first item it is not considered clear what is meant by equality when Germany is in the position of a defendant.

As to the second, the French have let it be clearly understood that they will never agree that discussion of the German peace plan be simultaneous with consideration of whether the Locarno Treaty has been broken. But the British think they see a possible way out if the peace discussions do not begin till the formula has been arranged for the Council's resolution declaring the Locarno Treaty broken.

Can They Get Away With It?

Meanwhile it is evident that if the Germans are to be present at the discussion of the formula, they will be able to exert considerable influence in softening the phraseology. There is a growing possibility, in fact, seen of their "getting away with it."

On the other hand, if Herr Hitler refuses to climb down any further he is now faced with the practical certainty that Britain will enter a League security pact from which Germany will be deemed to have automatically excluded herself. Coupled with this pact would be attempts to promote closer economic co-operation between the signatories.

Hitler Eases Tension By Clarification Of Key Word in His Note

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LONDON, March 16—The fate of the present negotiations concerning the critical relations of Germany with the rest of Europe may hang on the translation of a German word.

It developed today that the League of Nations Council may seek from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler a clarification of his reply to an invitation to attend a Council session.

The clarification, it was said, would be to clear up just what was meant by the word "alsbald" contained in the telegram which Mr. Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, received from Herr Hitler last night.

"In Due Course"

The German Embassy in London—while the British Cabinet was considering the situation—informed the Foreign Office that the correct translation of the word is "in due course" instead of "forthwith," as the Council Secretariat officially translated it.

The new translation put a modified interpretation on Herr Hitler's condition for sending a representative to the Council's session.

Herr Hitler's reply originally was

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Relief Needs Continue at Peak Despite Better Business

Larger and Larger Share Each Year Is Paid by Federal Government

No Decline in Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Business is definitely better, but demands on the Government for unemployment relief still continue, with the end of the problem not yet in sight.

Records of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, now renamed the Works Progress Administration, show that a larger and larger share of the enormous bill each year is being paid by the Federal Government.

In 1933, the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, the federal share was 60.6 per cent, with state and local governments dividing the remainder. In 1935, the Federal Government paid 74.5 per cent of the bill; state governments 12.2 per cent and local governments only 13.3 per cent.

Not the Whole Story

The percentages do not tell the whole story, however, for over the three-year period both states and local subdivisions have increased their relief donations, but the total bill has grown, too, so their share does not loom as large as it did.

In the last three years, more than $4,000,000,000 has been spent for direct relief or work relief, exclusive of the gigantic sums that have gone into the more permanent construction projects of the PWA. The relief bill has mounted steadily. In 1933, it was less than $1,000,000,000; in 1935 it was up to nearly $2,000,000,000.

Evolution of Relief

The federal policy toward relief has undergone an evolution in the six years since unemployment began to mount. Under President Hoover, the Federal Government was reluctant to take a hand in what was considered a private and local problem. The first federal relief or unemployment agency was a bureau, directed by Col. Arthur Woods, which undertook to tell people in one section of the nation what people in another were doing to take care of the unemployed.

Later a more pretentious bureau was set up, under Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and advised by 60 business leaders, to stimulate local money-gathering campaigns.

Roosevelt Accepts Load

Finally in the summer of 1932, the Federal Government was forced to assume a share of the growing cost of the needy. Precedent was broken when Congress appropriated $300,000,000 for loans to states made through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These loans were later transformed into grants by act of Congress.

When President Roosevelt came into office he immediately accepted responsibility for paying the major share of the relief load, setting up the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, with Harry L. Hopkins, former New York State relief director, in charge. The CWA, the emergency work program, and the WPA, followed each other in succession in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

WPA Is the Latest

The President and his aides are convinced that the newest WPA has proved the best way of handling the troublesome situation from both the point of view of the unemployed themselves and of the nation as a whole. Under it, states are no longer receiving money for direct relief, but only for work projects. Those who cannot work are the responsibility of the State.

The peak of the business crisis is admittedly past. The same cannot be said of relief. There are still more than 5,000,000 families dependent on some sort of public aid. One reason the rolls have stayed up is the WPA requirement that a person must be on relief before he can get one of their jobs, although the lengthening period of unemployment naturally has depleted the resources of more and more families.

No Relief in Relief

Signs of business recovery, except for a seasonal slump in midwinter, have been continuous since last fall, leading relief chiefs to hope that the demand for aid may decrease somewhat in 1936. To date, no drop in relief rolls has come with industrial recovery.

Three other developments are hopefully looked to to cut into the relief rolls this year, although all of them involve some other form of federal aid. They are: (1) payment of the bonus which is expected to make possible the elimination of certain borderline veterans' cases from the lists; (2) inauguration of old-age pension payments provided under the Social Security Act and corresponding state laws; and (3) absorption of more workers on PWA housing and public building projects as spring opens up and contracts are let.

The 1935 Record of the Cost of Relief

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration reports the amount of obligations incurred for emergency relief* by sources of funds, by states, January through December, 1935, as follows:

States	Total	Federal Funds Amount	Federal Funds P. C.	State Funds Amount	State Funds P. C.	Local Funds Amount	Local Funds P. C.
Alabama	18,680,458	17,331,528	92.8	261,250	1.4	1,087,680	5.8
Arizona	7,825,965	6,902,827	88.2	923,138	11.8	..	5.8
Arkansas	17,526,741	16,942,786	96.7	156,697	0.9	427,258	2.4
California	129,126,776	91,687,753	71.0	36,403,058	28.2	1,035,965	0.8
Colorado	22,063,361	19,755,146	89.5	363,777	1.7	1,944,438	8.8
Connecticut	25,231,342	12,884,036	51.1	2,153,329	8.5	10,193,977	40.4
Delaware	1,212,666	642,928	53.0	..	..	569,738	47.0
District of Columbia	9,126,616	6,982,540	76.5	..	..	2,144,076	23.5
Florida	15,439,227	14,526,175	94.1	15,942	0.1	897,560	5.8
Georgia	21,650,541	20,343,180	94.0	..	..	1,307,361	6.0
Idaho	7,608,512	6,234,540	82.0	786,077	10.3	587,895	7.7
Illinois	122,923,596	100,502,123	81.8	17,849,265	14.5	4,572,208	3.7
Indiana	34,727,293	22,769,124	65.6	131,510	0.4	11,826,659	34.0
Iowa	19,918,313	12,392,639	62.2	2,368,471	11.9	5,157,203	25.9
Kansas	28,478,253	21,696,007	76.2	245,247	0.9	6,536,999	22.9
Kentucky	18,918,516	16,095,412	85.1	1,062,607	5.6	1,760,497	9.3
Louisiana	19,479,559	18,560,428	95.3	..	..	919,131	4.7
Maine	10,108,958	5,659,213	56.0	1,005,107	9.9	3,444,638	34.1
Maryland	16,924,322	14,383,874	85.0	2,244,330	13.3	296,118	1.7
Massachusetts	105,221,184	67,159,620	63.8	117,777	0.1	37,943,787	36.1
Michigan	66,451,429	49,892,324	75.1	9,255,394	13.9	7,303,711	11.0
Minnesota	44,411,499	34,434,984	77.5	3,498,292	7.9	6,478,223	14.6
Mississippi	13,597,614	12,713,574	93.5	30,263	0.2	853,777	6.3
Missouri	42,095,762	32,151,020	76.4	6,069,417	14.4	3,875,325	9.2
Montana	9,821,460	9,085,409	92.5	409,230	4.2	326,821	3.3
Nebraska	15,834,466	12,971,001	81.9	2,748	..	2,860,717	18.1
Nevada	2,776,444	2,308,553	83.1	115,527	4.2	352,364	12.7
New Hampshire	5,606,532	2,159,299	38.5	1,560,868	27.8	1,886,365	33.7
New Jersey	62,632,087	45,724,549	73.0	12,283,310	19.6	4,624,228	7.4
New Mexico	8,145,609	7,718,337	94.7	339,512	4.2	87,760	1.1
New York	308,644,238	172,306,206	55.8	54,670,506	17.7	81,667,526	26.5
North Carolina	16,342,984	16,294,426	99.7	..	..	48,558	0.3
North Dakota	13,736,344	11,860,493	86.3	41,938	0.3	1,833,946	13.4
Ohio	97,737,344	85,397,724	87.4	8,514,075	8.7	3,825,545	3.9
Oklahoma	21,681,574	19,439,486	89.7	179,960	0.8	2,062,128	9.5
Oregon	12,223,034	9,104,956	90.8	1,690,750	13.8	1,427,328	11.7
Pennsylvania	213,007,900	163,647,051	86.8	39,994,466	18.8	9,366,383	4.4
Rhode Island	8,680,303	3,038,140	78.2	2,396,796	27.6	3,245,367	37.4
South Carolina	12,777,010	12,449,258	65.3	1,324	..	326,428	2.6
South Dakota	13,335,010	12,020,466	94.3	..	..	1,314,544	9.9
Tennessee	18,155,148	16,486,435	90.8	250,000	1.4	1,418,713	7.8
Texas	45,311,523	39,320,117	86.8	5,775,663	12.7	215,743	0.5
Utah	10,575,958	8,267,073	78.2	1,425,473	13.5	883,412	8.3
Vermont	2,694,865	1,759,661	65.3	16,745	0.6	918,459	34.1
Virginia	14,169,542	13,358,033	94.3	14,359	0.1	797,150	5.6
Washington	20,886,242	16,687,670	79.9	3,232,872	15.5	965,700	4.6
West Virginia	20,707,801	17,679,605	85.4	2,715,205	13.1	312,991	1.5
Wisconsin	49,193,544	35,428,515	72.0	2,946,672	6.0	10,818,357	22.0
Wyoming	3,380,510	3,173,941	93.9	152,972	4.5	53,597	1.6
Total — Continental United States 1935	1,826,806,008	1,360,330,185	74.5	223,671,469	12.2	242,804,354	13.3
Total — Continental United States 1934	1,476,567,941	1,065,004,022	72.1	185,273,236	12.6	226,290,681	15.3
Total — Continental United States 1933	729,910,342	480,770,190	60.6	113,262,633	14.7	198,877,519	25.1

*Includes obligations incurred for relief extended under the general relief program, under all special programs, and for administration; beginning April, 1934, these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipment—such as team and truck hire—earnings of nonrelief persons employed and other expenses incident to the emergency work relief program.

New Plans Proposed For Abundant Living

(Continued from Page 1)

week-end reports as in need of correction are generally the same as those which NRA set out to correct, it is apparent now that thought has swung around to radically different theories as to the form and method of corrective devices.

Curious Parallel

The analysis of the American economic problem completed last fall by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute, has had a profound effect on all thinking on the subject. Its effect is strikingly evident in both the A. F. of L. report and the report of the Council for Industrial Progress. Both these groups adopt the Moulton theory that economic stability and future progress is to be found through a constant progressive reduction in the price level in order that the benefits from increased industrial efficiency will be reaped in increased national consuming power instead of amassing profits and an accumulation of capital as it did during the "boom" period.

The NRA system was to raise wages and prices simultaneously. The Moulton system is to keep prices constantly at the lowest possible level. Wages, he holds, will then automatically gain increased buying power.

The first section of the report of the Council for Industrial Progress declares:

Depends on Buying Power

"The market for the products of industry must depend upon the buying power of the people. It will expand and contract in conformity with the increase and decline of buying power. Consequently, if our present economic system is to be preserved, industry must be so administered as to provide for a return to the people, who constitute the market, of buying and consuming power sufficient to purchase the use the products of industry."

"It must be clear that our present economic ills are attributable to the mal-distribution and unwise use of the national income; that surplus production and unemployment arise chiefly, if not solely, from the diversion of too great a portion of the national income into the investment field working injury to capital, to labor, to management and to the general public by depriving the people of buying power; by depriving workers of the opportunity to produce needed goods; by depriving management of production and marketing opportunities, and by causing production facilities to become unusable, destroying their capital value almost in exact proportion to their non-use."

Suggest Same Solution

This statement of the problem is virtually identical to the Moulton analysis of the situation and suggests broadly the same solution that Dr. Moulton is now publicly advocating.

The council does not, however, content itself with a mere general suggestion. It recommends specifically state or federal control over wage and hour standards and careful consideration of methods for curbing "those unfair competitive practices which are destructive of the public interest in the maintenance of a free and open market for the sale and distribution of goods."

It would set up a permanent advisory committee to study the economic conditions and make reports and recommendations to Congress and the President.

Federal Trade Commission

The second section of the report is devoted entirely to change in the form, functions and authority of the Federal Trade Commission. The council would separate the judicial from the administrative functions, vesting the judicial in a new commission.

It would amend the antitrust laws so as to make unlawful such practices as the loss-leader, destructive price cutting, selling below cost and the maintenance of unfair labor working conditions.

The council was constituted by Maj. George Berry, co-ordinator for industrial recovery. It contains representatives of both industry and labor. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is a member. Text of the report was made public shortly after presentation to President Roosevelt.

Tactics of Wets Seen As Aiding Dry Drive

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 16 (AP)—Charging that the "wets" have broken faith with the country, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared yesterday that prohibition is returning in the United States faster than its proponents dared hope.

"The wets are helping us," Dr. McBride told a statewide convention of church temperance workers and temperance organizations. "Everywhere in the country they have broken the promises they made to secure repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. A few years ago the wets were saying they did not want the saloon back, but as soon as they saw a chance to bring it back they did so.

"We have gone to work this time at the bottom of the matter. We are going to dry up the country community by community and state by state. We don't want another constitutional amendment until we are sure of strong public sentiment for it."

He predicted that the drys can win 40 states by 1945.

Harper's Writing Contest To Run Until Feb. 1, 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Designed to give "prominence and success" to a writer of novels who has not yet found a wide audience, announcement is made here of the eighth biennial Harper Prize Novel competition to end Feb. 1, 1937.

The competition is open to any author who is a citizen of the United States and who has not published a novel in book form prior to Jan. 1, 1921, according to the contest rules just released by Harper & Brothers, publishers. The judges are to be Sinclair Lewis, Nobel Prize winner; Louis Bromfield, winner of the 1926 Pulitzer Prize, and Thornton Wilder, author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." These judges will cast their votes without knowing who the authors are and will reach their decision without consultation. The competition is based on literary merit only. Motion picture, dramatic and serial rights will not be considered by the judges.

Glider Loop Record Claimed

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 16 (AP)—A world's record for glider loops is claimed by Don Stevens, Glendale, Calif., pilot, who soared to 16,000 feet and executed 54 loops before leveling off at an altitude of 3000 feet.

Betting Bill Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Senate's general laws committee has killed the House bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse races in Virginia. This action, however, was hardly necessary, as House patrons of a companion measure, providing for a commission to regulate the proposed races, had agreed to let it fade on the calendar.

A. F. of L. Accuses Judiciary of Blocking Way to Higher Living Standard

Says Power Wasted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—With the technical progress made by industry since 1929 America could create a national standard of living "at least 6 per cent higher than 1929"—the highest yet—through greatly increased production, declares the American Federation of Labor today in its current monthly survey of business just issued.

But, says the report, this production—the key to the long sought goal—is being blocked by the judiciary, a reference to the Supreme Court decision against the NRA. The federation asked if the first step in progressing toward this capacity production might not lie in a 13 per cent wage increase to bolster purchasing power and thus supply a means of supporting increased production.

Utilizing Latent Power

The way to bring about economic recovery—production to the uttermost—lies in the utilization at full speed and highest presure of the tremendous latent power for output in America's machines and forges and factories and mills—what the federation describes as "the greatest producing mechanism" in the world today.

The mechanism is there, but it is not being utilized, says the federation, or at least it is not being utilized to its full amount. If the machine were really put into top speed and full gear the results would be incalculable in feeding the hungry and clothing the shivering. With the technical progress made since 1929 America could create a national standard of living "at least 6 per cent higher," says the report, "than 1929," the highest ever reached to date.

Situation Is Paradoxical

But instead of that, the factories are operating only part time, 12,500,000 people are still idle and hunting for jobs, and a grand total of 16,500,000 are on WPA relief.

Worse than that, as the economic advisers who drew up the federation report see it, the old business cycle is starting all over again. The seeds of the "next depression" says the report, are being sown in the present recovery. That is because the beginning of "economic unbalance" has already set in.

Sees New Depression

"When production outstrips buying power, sooner or later the increase in production must stop for want of a market." And the monthly report offers figures and graphs claiming to show that this development is already occurring, since business profits are making a quicker recovery than are wages and employment.

"It is important for labor to recognize that the next depression begins here and now," says the report, "while we are recovering from the last."

What stands in the way of the economic utopia, asks the federation and replies—"chiefly because we are not permitted by the judiciary to work out our attempt to discover how this could be done."

By this, the report refers to the Supreme Court decision against NRA which, it is claimed, increased hours of labor and cut wages thus unfairly opportioning the economic benefits of reviving business.

At the same time the federation believes the courts have blocked the path toward the necessary national planning, by which the full resources of the "greatest producing mechanism" of the World Court could be put into full operation.

Same Goal by Other Path

The federation's economic reasoning in the report issued today is heavily surcharged with the philosophy of Dr. Harold Moulton and the Brookings Institution, in reference to the higher standard of living of which the United States is capable if factory production were only stretched to what it is easily capable of.

But while Dr. Moulton urged that the best avenue to this Utopia lay in an all-round slicing of prices, and wider distribution of the benefits of mass production by the big industries, the federation does not appear to recede from its theory that higher wages and shorter hours should come first in the development.

Dr. Moulton rejected higher wages as a panacea, declaring that these did not of themselves make a wide enough distribution of benefits to reach the desired goal.

Wage Fund Too Small

As the federation sketched the economic picture today, industry is earning bigger profits, and industrial corporations are expanding production. This is not going hand-in-hand, however, with proportionate increased employment and increased pay. The wage fund is not big enough, it warns, to absorb the new output, and inevitably the same old crash will occur some years hence, when the load of goods becomes top-heavy, and factories shut down again after inevitable overproduction.

In 1934, the Federation says, the NRA lifted wages and shortened hours, and the result was that increased production and workers' buying power kept pace, each amounting to a 4 per cent increase.

On the other hand, in 1935, says the report, workers did not share equally with the progress of industry. Production increased 14 per cent, but workers buying power increased only 3 per cent.

"Employment gains last year," says the report, "were only half what they could have been if work hours had not been lengthened; and even these gains were bought at the price of unbalance."

Paradox of Plenty

Reciting the story of contrasting unemployment at a time that business recovery is proceeding, the report attacks this central problem of the "paradox of plenty" and continues:

"This contrast is the more striking since we know that American industry is equipped to produce a comfort level of living for every one of our 127,000,000."

The federation accepts the fundamental Brookings' philosophy that "we can have for our living only the goods we produce," and accordingly demands bigger and bigger production. But it points out that even at peak times, America's big factories operate at only partial capacity.

By its calculations, the federation declares that "the average wages in the United States should be 13 per cent higher than they are today at the present cost of living. To reach maximum production we must also reemploy the unemployed."

County Gets Fair With Aid of PWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

UNCLE SAM has helped this county make a long-cherished dream come true. It will have a permanent county fair.

This assurance was forthcoming this week from George P. White, PWA Administrator for San Diego and Orange Counties, who received notice from Washington that the project had been approved.

Construction on the $500,000 project, just north of Del Mar, will be started within two weeks. Officials said it would be completed in time to hold the first fair this fall.

Comprising 184 acres of the tract formerly occupied by the Del Mar golf course, the new fair grounds will include an auditorium, exposition buildings, stock barns, a bandstand and a mile race track.

The fair grounds plant will be constructed without cost to the taxpayers.

New Jersey Relief To Use Road Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 16—The New Jersey relief council today has a new lease of life for 30 days following the signing by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of an emergency relief bill authorizing the use of $3,000,000 of highway funds for unemployment relief.

The measure was passed by the Assembly early Sunday after an all-night session and ends, for one month at least, the question of what the State is going to do about helping 280,000 needy persons who are without jobs and dependent on relief, either from the State or municipalities.

Failure of the Legislature to pass this bill would have thrown these unemployed back on the municipalities, which are unable financially to carry on the load.

Factions Divided On Minimum Wage Law for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The voiding of New York State's minimum wage law for women continues the major concern of women's trade and civic groups here this week as the National Woman's Party, seeing in the invalidation by the state's high court new evidence of the need for an equal economic status for women, renewed its drive for the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

The court's finding that to fix a fair and reasonable wage for women in industry was a violation of the "liberty contract" under a precedent ruling by the United States Supreme Court, already has launched the League of Women Voters on a statewide drive to maintain wage standards pending a federal appeal of the decision.

Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party in New York State, said that while "the position of women in the economic world was being assailed now as never before," it was "unnecessary to point out to women workers the menace to women of a minimum wage law applying to them alone."

Women's Rights

"It is but one of the many insidious attacks on the right of women to earn a living in competition with other adult human beings," she said.

"Women are definitely a part of our economic system, and as such are not inferior workers to be placed apart in industry in a class with children."

The equal rights amendment, of which the National Woman's Party is the foremost sponsor, is not favored in women's trade union circles which with the National Consumers' League and other advocates of special legislation for women workers has been spurred by the ruling to organize new support in this field where the New York law was the wayshower to several industrial states.

Legal Rights

They hold that "labor's most bitter experience" has been that legal rights may actually defeat economic and social rights and that passage of the amendment would confront legislative bodies with such alternatives as voiding laws that make a father liable for his family's support or making the mother equally liable.

"Blanket legislation by a constitutional amendment drawn in terms so sweeping and undefined is a reckless and ruthless proposal, especially in view of the fact that there is a perfectly feasible, constructive way to to remove the legal discrimination against women without courting the inequalities and injustices involved in the equal rights' amendment."

Employment in Ten Newest Industries Found Near Normal

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16 (AP)—Employment in the "10 newest and most highly mechanized industries" in the nation is now 94 per cent of 1929 employment figures, according to Herman H. Lind, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

A survey made by his organization also showed that employment in all the nation's manufacturing industries stood at 84 per cent of the 1929 level.

Mr. Lind said that the 10 "new industries," which came into existence after 1879, were electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; automobiles, rubber tires and inner tubes, petroleum refining, rayon and allied products, aluminum manufactures, typewriters and parts, cash registers, adding machines, aircraft, and radios and phonographs.

Harbor Hearing Canceled

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A hearing scheduled for today before the board of engineers for rivers and harbors on the proposed improvement of the Block Island inner harbor in Rhode Island was canceled at the request of proponents of the project. Proponents sought an enlargement of the entrance channel to a depth of 15 feet and width of 150 feet.

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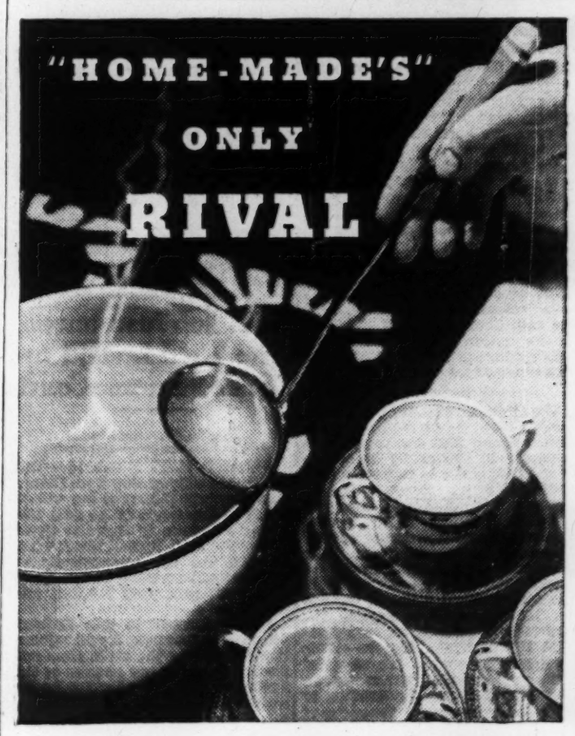
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

compromise, which is still possible if Germany is willing to accept the expurgation of his terms.

Germany

This nation comes to the first anniversary of another coup—the repudiation of that part of the Versailles Treaty which forbade it to rearm. Its latest coup, that of remilitarizing the Rhineland, has confronted the nation with so many issues that its celebrations are considerably sobered.

A big-scale troop review scheduled to take place in Berlin tonight was canceled. Parades were skimpy; military pomp and ceremony was dispensed with, and most of the German planes remained grounded, all as if Germany were reluctant to show a dovetailing of these two coups, especially with negotiations among the European powers at such a critical stage.

Impartial observers note an atmosphere of solemnity. It is impossible for Germany, they believe, to face the prospect of a Franco-British military alliance and a French network of mutual assistance pacts with equanimity.

Dispatches from London and Berlin: Page 1.

Rome—Gömbös Asks to Delay Conference

Rome—The Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference, scheduled to begin here Wednesday, with Germany's denunciation of the Locarno pact figuring prominently in the deliberations, was postponed today for three days, according to the Associated Press. The delay was made at the request of Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary, owing to pressing internal duties at Budapest.

G.O.P.—Borah and Knox Contend in Illinois

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Chicago—Senator Borah of Idaho, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, plans an acid test of his popularity among Republican voters. He will seek indorsement from Illinois voters in the April 14 primary in bold defiance of Col. Frank A. Knox, another Republican aspirant, who is said to regard Illinois, his home State, as his own political reservation.

Colonel Knox will commence a speaking tour downstate on Wednesday.

Senator Borah expects to stump the State the last week in March.

Washington—Ballyhooing for political parties and for political organizations is revealed to be a lucrative occupation. Reports filed today reveal the following by no means meager salaries:

Jouett Shouse, head of the Liberty League—$36,000.

Charles Michelson of the Democratic National Committee was the highest political press agent—$20,800.

William C. Murphy of the Liberty League—$14,000.

Theodore Huntley, new Republican publicity chief—$12,000.

Paraguay—Communists Deported

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg.—Paraguay's new Fascistlike Government moved swiftly against Communists in the most characteristic tradition of European totalitarian states. Communist leaders are being arrested and deported to Argentina, according to reports from Ascuncion. Communists have long been banned from political activities in Paraguay. Violence, however, begot counteraction. When Col. Rafael Franco's friends seized the Paraguayan Government for him, the Communists again became active.

A. F. of L.—Advises Higher Wage to Increase Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—If some means could be discovered to bolster the national buying power, America could move immediately toward putting its man power and industrial equipment to work creating a capacity volume of wealth. This was the contention of the American Federation of Labor in its monthly survey of business. Because wealth is fundamentally what men produce, the federation urged that America adopt the first available means of raising purchasing power so the volume of production can be increased.

The Means

A 13 per cent increase in wages was suggested as a first possible move in the search for means of building up purchasing power to support a capacity production. The federation clearly revealed its conviction that the NRA had been achieving the desired balance between profits and purchasing power. Since the NRA's invalidation, the unbalance between profit and purchasing power as expressed in workers' income has increased. This unbalance, according to the federation, results in idle men, idle productive capacity and the whole vicious spiral of economic ills.

The Federation bolsters its thesis with statistics: Page 1.

Flower Show—Returns to New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The approach of spring was lushly and fragrantly heralded by an immense tapestry of flowers as the Twenty-Third Annual Internation Flower Show opened at Grand Central Palace here.

More Women Hold Public Office in Canada

Fifteen contested seats in Dominion Commons in 1935 election as compared with four who sought office in 1930; Names of women more frequent in King's Honor list.

© John Purvis From Wide World; Violet Keene, Toronto

They Help Make Canada's Laws

Left—Mrs. George Black, Member of the Canadian Houuse of Commons From the Yukon. Inset—Agnes C. McPhail, United Farmer Labor Member of Parliament Since 1921. Right—Senator Iva Campbell Fallis, Second Woman Senator in the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian women entered into public, political and international affairs to a greater extent in 1935 than ever before. Women doubled their vote in the 1935 Dominion election. Fifteen women contested seats in the House of commo ns. In 1930 there were four.

There are two women members of the new Dominion Government, Miss Agnes Macphail, United Farmer Labor member who has been a member of Parliament since 1921, and Mrs. George Black, independent conservative representing the Yukon. Mrs. Iva C. Fallis is Canada's second woman Senator, Carrine Wilson having been the first in 1930.

Others Prominent

In international affairs, Miss Winnifred Kydd, president of the National Council of Women and Dean of women at Queen's University, represented Canada at the League of Nations Assembly in 1935. She was a member of the Assembly's fifth commission on child welfare.

Eight Canadian women were included in the King's New Year's honors in 1935 and 30 in the birthday list.

Miss Cora E. Hind, newspaperwoman of Winnipeg, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Manitoba. She is an authority on wheat chops and livestock.

Many Busy in Montreal

Montreal, Canada's biggest city, has women in over 50 classifications of activities from social work, nursing, teaching, managing businesses, journalism to selling bonds. The list of members of the Business and Professional Women's Club shows however, that women have not invaded the fields of the legal profession, architects, engineers, electricians, contractors. But there is a woman physician, farmer and chemist, several librarians, a chartered accountant, and advertising writers. There are several women insurance agents, and also an associate editor of a scientific publication.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The victory won at the polls in the recent municipal elections by several Toronto women has caused considerable elation in the various women's organizations.

Mrs. H. P. Plumptre headed the polls in her candidate for alderman in Ward 2, and is the third woman in Toronto to win an aldermanic seat. No woman has occupied a place in the Council since 1923.

Mrs. Plumptre has already served terms on the board of education, and successfully administered the office of chairman of the board. She was a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Committee on Slum Conditions and Housing Problems of the city, and for many years has taken part in public life and national organization work.

Four other women were elected to the board of education, three of them, Dr. Minerva Reid, Dr. Rose Henderson and Mrs. Norman MacKenzie being re-elected, while Mrs. Ida Siegel, who has already served several years on the board, was defeated last year, but elected again this.

Hearst Subpoenaes Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

activity representing a long list of congressmen, who will be personally interested in pressing forward the committee's work.

Mr. Smith identified himself as chairman of the National Conference of Investors, and said he had been previously employed by the National Security Owners' Association, operating on the West Coast. These organizations drew their chief funds from contributions of big power and light companies on the Pacific coast, and from railroads, other utilities and individuals.

He had advocated the Pettingill bill he said which would have repealed the long-and-short haul section of the Interstate Commerce Act, to the benefit of the railroads.

"How many congressmen did you discuss the bill with?" asked Schwellenbach.

"About 50," said Mr. Smith.

Suave Witness

Answering questions suavely and blandly, with only an occasional trace of irritation as Mr. Schwellenbach denounced him for "monkeying with congressmen" Mr. Smith, a well-dressed, affluent looking individual in a tweed suit, told how he had entertained "the boys" and at one time lived with six congressmen.

Senator Schwellenbach brought out that the congressmen apparently did not realize the source from which Mr. Smith drew his funds. On the contrary, they were led to believe, charged Senator Schwellenbach, that he was a man interested in "reclamation."

French-Canadians Plan Committee on Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Representative French-speaking educationists from various parts of Canada will meet in the near future at Ottawa to form a French-Canadian committee of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, according to an announcement made by Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, of McGill University, who is vice-president of the association.

The new movement is being undertaken with the approval and support of W. J. Dunlop, of the University of Toronto, who is president of the association, and its other officers.

Eastern Entries Capture Ohio Dog Show Titles

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16 (AP)—The Western Reserve Kennel Club dog show had a decidedly eastern tinge here with Atlantic coast entries carrying off the "best in show" title and the next three places. A three-year-old Sealyham terrier, St. Margaret Magnificent of Clariedale, was found the best of 1371 entries by Judge David Wagstaff of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

The terrier is owned by Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Penney of River Head, L. I. The second highest honor was won by a poodle, Champion Nunsoe Duc' de la Terrace of Blakeen, owned by Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt of New York City. Third place went to a pointer, Champion Nancolleth Marquis from the Giralda Farms, Madison, N. J. Fourth was Champion Kai Lung of Remenham, a Pekingese owned by J. B. Royce of Brookline, Mass.

Snow Slides Revive Plans for Tunnel Under Cascade Mts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Interest in a tunnel under the Cascade Mountains has been revived in western Washington, since recent heavy snow slides in the mountain passes have resulted in casualties and the retarding of winter traffic. The matter has been discussed before clubs and will form one of the main topics at the forthcoming meeting of the State Planning Council.

Another reason for seriously considering such a tunnel is the present development of the Columbia Basin in eastern Washington. The question is raised as to whether the increased business resulting from the building of the Coulee Dam may not be diverted to Oregon by way of the water-level Columbia Gorge route or by improved navigation on the Columbia, and western Washington be deprived of its normal share of this business because of the winter snow.

Advocates of a Cascade tunnel have for years proposed the building of a 30-mile tunnel of dimensions and cost that have made the proposition seem prohibitive. More recent proposals are for shorter tunnels. One would amount to a snow-shed tunnel under the most difficult section of the Snoqualmie Pass and would be three miles long.

Another is described, because of its natural advantages for engineering a tunnel, as "nature's gift to the people of Puget Sound." This would be a eight-and-a-half mile tunnel which would be entered not far from Seattle and Tacoma and come out on the Sunset Highway. The construction of both of these tunnels would completely eliminate the present danger from snow.

The proposals are for vehicular tunnels with a single parallel railroad track to be leased to the railroads. Such tunnels would not only eliminate the snow peril but would mean lower elevation and shorter distance.

Holland Welfare Society Reviews 40-Year Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, March 16—The fortieth anniversary of the child welfare society, "Pro Juventute," was celebrated here today.

Forty years ago juveniles in the Netherlands were often sent to prison for petty crimes. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Prof. Dr. G A. van Hamel, who on March 16 1896, founded the "Pro Juventute," the penal system has gradually been changed. Latterly children's acts have been framed on the governing themes of Dr. van Hamel's society, namely, "education instead of punishment," and "reformation instead of imprisonment."

Dr. van Hamel has succeeded in convincing people that there is more than a spark of good in every individual, even when the boys or the girls have lapsed into crime.

Nowadays "Pro Juventute" has 20 affiliated societies all over the country. Unfortunately, juvenile crime has been increasing lately under the influence of the economic crisis. Therefore, now perhaps, more than ever, "Pro Juventute" believes its work of personal guidance of the juvenile criminal, of social care for children and for improvement of their surroundings, is especially important.

Holding Company Act Now Before U. S. High Court

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Another New Deal case involving constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act was appealed today to the Supreme Court.

The court met in brief session, but handed down only two decisions of restricted significance and a list showing what new appeals they had decided to entertain or ignore. Thereupon the justices adjourned until March 30.

No ruling was given on the long-pending anti-trust suit of the Government against the sugar institute.

Holding Case

The holding company case appeal was filed by Burco, Inc., of Baltimore, from a ruling by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte.

The Circuit Court declined to pass upon the constitutionality of the law but ruled that the American States Public Service Company did not have to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission because it did only an intrastate business.

Burco, Inc., was attempting to force the trustees of the public service company to register with the commission.

The Federal District Court at Baltimore had held the legislation unconstitutional.

Questions Presented

The petition said these questions were presented:

Whether the holding company act was an improper exercise of power by Congress.

Whether Congress could control use of the mails and of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce by a holding company whose business consists of "the exercise of duties, privileges and rights conferred by the ownership of all the outstanding voting stock of subsidiary public utility holding companies, none of which is engaged in interstate commerce."

Whether Congress, having found "widespread and persistent abuses" by holding companies, could enact this law in the interest of citizens "who are or may become investors of consumers and the general public to prevent the further use of these agencies for improper purposes and to prevent fraud and damage to the unwary."

Whether the act violates the Constitution by taking property without due process of law.

Whether it violates the rights belonging to the states.

If the court agrees to review the controversy, arguments will be held late in April or early in May and a final decision announced before the summer recess in June.

One more New Deal case is expected to be appealed in time for a decision this term. It involves a decision, also by the Circuit Court at Charlotee, upholding the right of the Federal Government to furnish PWA funds for publicly owned hydroelectric projects.

Two New Deal cases have been argued and are ready for decision in April or May.

They involve constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Act and the 1933 "truth in securities" law.

Wisconsin lost its contention that a 1927 state tax law—which taxed income of foreign corporations if their principal business was within the State—was valid.

The court refeused to interfere with decisions by the Wisconsin Supreme Court Nov. 5 and June 24, last year, which held the tax was unconstitutional. The ruling was on a protest by the Newport Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

North Carolina Closes Highway to Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—State highway officials have closed 3700 miles of North Carolina roads to trucks for 30 days, as the result of recent severe weather, which did an estimated damage of $3,000,000 and cut gasoline revenue to the amount of $1,000,000. Motorbuses are not barred under the recent order.

Highways involved are of the surface-treated class, which, according to reports, have become so softened as the result of snows, sleets and consequent "slushes" as to render heavy traffic destructive to them.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, March 22

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc.

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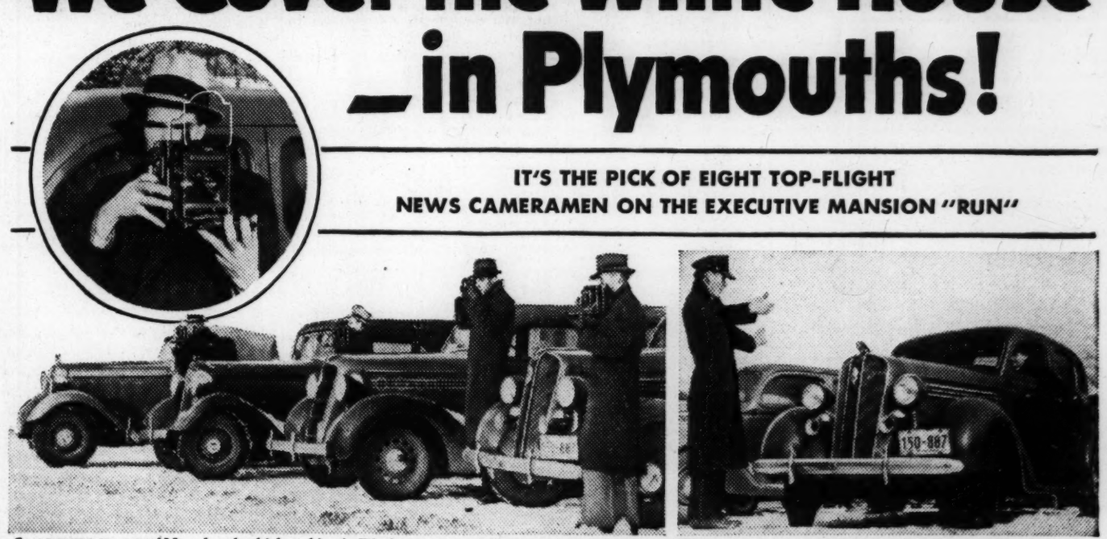

SNAP INTO IT, MEN! News breaks thick and fast in Washington...and photographers assigned to the "White House beat" have to step. Ace cameramen depend upon Plymouth cars to get around.

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Bill Smith drives a 1933 model... and says, "Plymouth sure builds a car that stands up." Jack Wilson says he has almost no repairs on his 1934 model. Maurice Lanigan has a 1935 Plymouth..."I like it better every day," says he. "It never fails me." Owners of earlier models all agree Plymouth is a great car!

George Skadding owns a beautiful 1936 Plymouth. "I'll swear I don't see," he says, "how anybody could want anything more in a car!"

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New Snag Mars Settlement Of N. Y. Lift Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—New York City's vertical transport system is functioning normally today on the old open-shop basis with 30,000 strikers of the Building Service Workers' Union back in their jobs, theoretically at least, following successful mediation of the issue of rehiring. The deadlock over the union fundamental of the right of men to strike and the employers' stand that they had a moral obligation to retain strike-breakers hired on the promise of permanence took 16 hours to ease into an agreement which left both sides claiming substantial gains, and placed the issues of the 14-day tie-up on the arbitrators' table.

Nevertheless, the peace appears something less than actual at noon today when the action of numerous building owners in refusing reinstatement to hundreds of men brought from the union the charge of wholesale lockouts, and a new picket patrol was being organized with placards of protest. Meanwhile there was widespread confusion over whether the strike settlement binds individual owners and whether they are required to re-hire strikers.

New Snag Appears

Strikers reporting for work found their jobs filled and no preparations made for arbitration of their difficulties.

James J. Bambrick, union head, served notice on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia by telegram that the union would not be responsible for disorders growing out of this "violation of contract," and charging that the realty advisory board "signed the agreement in bad faith, with no intention of living up to it."

Three-Year Contract

The agreement, reached in alternate conferences with both sides by the Citizens' Committee of Survey named by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia on Friday, provides:

1. A three-year contract guaranteeing annual arbitration of working conditions, including minimum wage and hour standards.
2. Immediate arbitration of minimum wage standards.
3. Re-employment of all strikers, with a special arbiter for disputes where the owner charges violence or sabotage by the individual striker.

The arbitration of wages is in the hands of Ferdinand S. Silcox, Chief United States forester, long a figure in industrial relations, who was the joint preference for this office. Hugh A. Robertson, of the architectural firm which built Rockefeller center, will arbitrate reinstatement disputes.

Both Claim Victory

Spokesmen for the $1,000,000,000 realty advisory board, controlling 8000 Manhattan buildings, came out of the settlement chamber declaring the agreement constituted a "moral code for industrial disputes" in definite rejection of the closed shop, determination of wage adjustments by reason instead of force, and a long-term agreement forbidding strikes and lockouts during the time the agreement is in force.

Mr. Bambrick, union head, equally confident of gains, declared the union was today "five times stronger than when the strike started" and that the agreement demands for more money and fewer hours would be recognized.

"All sweatshop, substandard buildings will be brought into line," he said. "The chiseler and the unfair competitor who is ruining the real estate industry will be eliminated."

How Railroad Costs Split

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED IN 1934 TO EACH DOLLAR OF P.R.R. RECEIPTS
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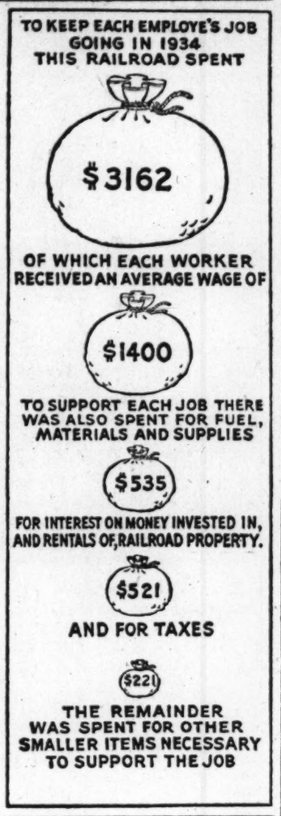
FUEL, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES 16.16
TAXES 6.68
DEPRECIATION 3.98
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES 7.19
INTEREST AND PROPERTY RENTALS 15.74


TO KEEP EACH EMPLOYE'S JOB GOING IN 1934 THIS RAILROAD SPENT
$3162
OF WHICH EACH WORKER RECEIVED AN AVERAGE WAGE OF
$1400
TO SUPPORT EACH JOB THERE WAS ALSO SPENT FOR FUEL, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES
$535
FOR INTEREST ON MONEY INVESTED IN, AND RENTALS OF, RAILROAD PROPERTY.
$521
AND FOR TAXES
$221
THE REMAINDER WAS SPENT FOR OTHER SMALLER ITEMS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE JOB

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., March 27.

London

London (Fifth Church): Town Hall, Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8, 3 p. m., March 22.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Second Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., March 24.

Yorkshire

Hull (Society): Royal Institution, Albion Street, 7:30 p. m., March 26.

Scotland

Dumbartonshire

Helensburg: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., March 23.

Netherlands

Amersfoort: Amicitia, 8 p. m., March 31.
The Hague: Dierentuin, 8 p. m., March 30. In Dutch.

Switzerland

Zurich (First Church): Grosser Borsensaal, 8 p. m., April 2. In English.

South America

Brazil

Blumenau: Cinema Busch, Alameda Rio Branca, Kaiserstrasse, 5 p. m., April 19. In German.
Rio de Janeiro: British School Hall, Rua Santa Clara, 84, Copacabana, 8:45 p. m., in English, April 3; Instituto Nacional de Musica, 8:15 p. m., in English, 9:45 p. m., in German, April 4.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church): Temple Theater, 531 North Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

California

Chico: Veteran's Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., March 22.
Coronado: Coronado High School Auditorium, 650 D Street, 3 p. m., March 22.
Escondido: Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., March 23.
Lodi: Woman's Club House, Pine and Lee Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Los Altos: Los Altos Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 24.
Los Angles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24.
Merced: Union High School, G Street at Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Pittsburg: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.
Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 27.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., March 27, and 2:30 p. m., March 28.
Sebastopol: Anly High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.
Stockton: Stockton High School Auditorium, Willow and San Joaquin Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.
Ventura: High School Auditorium, East Meta Street, 3 p. m., March 22.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, 1232 Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.
Denver (joint lecture): Paramount Theater, Sixteenth and Glenarm Streets, 12:10 p. m., March 24 and 25.
La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 27.

Florida

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, Monroe and Federal Highway, 8 p. m., March 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., March 24.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., March 24.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 24.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 22.
Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., March 22.
Niles Center: Lincoln School Auditorium, Lincoln and Harms Avenues, 8 p. m., March 28.
Ottawa: First Baptist Church, Columbus and Jefferson Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Toulon: Toulon Township High School, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Indiana

Connersville: Vaudette Theater, 8 p. m., March 27.
Hobart: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., March 24.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., March 23.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 22.
Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School, 1202 Lincolnway East, 8 p. m., March 24.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, Ninth and High Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Fort Dodge: High School, Fifth Avenue North at Tenth Street, 3 p. m., March 22.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School, 8 p. m., March 26.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): Church Edifice, Summit Avenue and Grotto Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 27.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker Road at Wydown Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 22.

Montana

Billings: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.
Helena: Consistory Temple, 15 North Jackson Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Nebraska

McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., March 26.

New York

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main and Prince Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, Union and Forge Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 23.
Geneva: Geneva Public High School Auditorium, 99-119 South Eagle Street, 3:15 p. m., March 22.
Toledo (Third Church): Masonic Temple, East Toledo, 8 p. m., March 20.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 22.
Prospect Park: Manor Theater, Chester Pike, 3:30 p. m., March 22.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, Sixth and Poplar Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.

Texas

Denison: American Legion Memorial Home, 8 p. m., March 26.
Palestine: First Methodist Church, South Magnolia and Reagan, 8 p. m., March 24.
Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 22.
Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Virginia

Hampton: Langley Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 22.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Georgia Governor Gets Legal Setback

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, operating Georgia under a "financial dictatorship," has lost his fight to prevent the courts from ruling on his right to run state agencies without an appropriations bill.

The Governor, who has charged the New Deal with precipitating legal attacks on his one-man control of the State to keep him from campaigning against the renomination of President Roosevelt, left the city shortly after a three-judge Superior Court here handed down its decision.

The court, by a 2 to 1 ruling, tied up $2,500,000 in three Atlanta banks and a Marietta bank pending its determination of who is the legal treasurer of the State. It held it is the duty of the courts to determine the financial status of the Talmadge Administration.

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Riders Are Shown How Pennsylvania Road Dollar Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 14—Discussing its affairs with patrons, who by their constant use make it "their railroad," the Pennsylvania in the latest issue of Train Talks, a leaflet issued at intervals to patrons, points out the cost of keeping each railroad man at work. Analyzing the 1934 figures, it shows that the wage bill for that year totaled $151,000,000 and that out of every dollar of revenue 42 cents went into the pay roll.

"A railroad organization, its employees and its property, live only by working, by providing useful service to the public," says Train Talks. "Nowhere in industry is there a better example of the threefold unity of interest between patron, employee and employer."

To the question "What produces a railroad job?" Train Talks answers:

Cost Road $24,000 for Each Worker

"In addition to a public need for service, there must be an investment in the railroad plant, a stock of fuel and supplies for current use, and working capital. The total of these three items is what it costs to make jobs possible on a railroad.

"On the Pennsylvania this cost has averaged about $24,000 for each worker now employed. In striking contrast with this, a man could be put to work in truck transportation for an investment of only about $1000. This is largely because the truck operator uses a highway built, paid for, and kept in repair by the public and not by the owner of the truck. . . . If a secondhand truck were bought, the entire investment might be much less than $1000.

Upkeep Costs a Great Deal

"After a railroad job has been made, it costs a great deal every year, in current expenditures, to keep it going. On the Pennsylvania, for every worker employed in 1934, approximately $3162 was spent in operating and maintaining the railroad as a going concern. Of this sum, taking average figures, the employee received about $1400 as his own wages, while the railroad also spent, to support his job $535 in purchases, $221 in taxes, and $521 for interest on money invested in, and rentals of, railroad property, together with many miscellaneous payments.

"The operations and investments of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1934 produced a total revenue of $3312 for each worker employed. . . . The railroad company, which had invested $24,000 to make the job possible, finally had left $150 out of the total revenue per employee, with which to give its owners a return in dividends and put away a small amount as reserve."

WPA Investigation Starts in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16 (AP)—A federal investigator has started an inquiry here into charges that hundreds of WPA pay vouchers on city projects were forged and that wages were paid two and three times in some cases.

The unnamed investigator had hardly begun work when revelations "of a more serious nature that will blow the lid off the whole Works Progress Administration setup here" were promised by William F. Sidman, president of the Citizens' Unemployment Relief League, whose charges led to the federal inquiry.

WPA officials were quoted as doubting that "wholesale" forgeries of pay vouchers, as Mr. Sidman charged, were possible. They said they had uncovered isolated instances of forgery in the past and that these had been reported to state WPA headquarters. The unemployment relief group said irregularities were to blame for a shortage in funds which led to 4000 being laid off WPA projects here.

Quotes From Congress

Personalities Under Ban—Townsend Inquiry Politics?—'Immortal Words'—Spending Taxpayers' Money—Crumbs for Farmers—Idle Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Speaker Joseph W. Byrns (D), Tennessee:

In so far as he can control the matter, the Chair is not going to permit the use of personalities in the House during the remainder of the present session. (Applause.) The use of personalities is contrary to the rules of the House and bound to provoke disorder, which is something we do not want to occur in the House.

Representative Theodore L. Moritz (D), Pennsylvania:

You cannot fool the people all of the time. They know that this investigation is made against the movement because it might interfere with some election. If the Townsendites were all Democrats, you would never have gotten this investigation. I challenge the rules committee to grant a rule to investigate some methods of the WPA and see just how fast we will get a resolution out for that.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D), Missouri:

The people of the United States are entitled to the real facts lying back of this movement, which is the most gigantic, the most far-flung political movement that has swept across the stage of American politics in recent times.

Representative John M. Robsion (R), (D), California:

I recall a reported incident in the House of Parliament in England many years ago, when an Irish member, Sir Boyle Roache, rose in his seat on an occasion like this and uttered these immortal words:

"I smell a rat; I see it in the air; I shall nip it in the bud." (Laughter)

Fifty thousand dollars of the harassed Taxpayers' money is being asked to smell a rat, to see it in the air, and to nip it in the bud.

Representative Joe Starnes (D), Alabama:

I say that it ill becomes some of these gentlemen to raise their voices in protest to an expenditure of $50,000 to study plans to enable the proper sort of legislation to be passed when they themselves propose such a bizarre economic plan as would expend over $20,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money a year.

Representative John M. Robsion (R), Kentucky:

The small farmers in my district and in your district have been receiving nothing, or only a few crumbs that have fallen from the tables of the great cotton planters, and the great wheat and corn farmers of the North and West. . . . Nearly $700,000,000 of this $1,100,000,000 were paid out to the great wheat growers of the North and West.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), Minneapolis:

No matter what their school advantages have been, there are millions of the youth of this country who cannot find any opportunity anywhere to actually begin their life as a useful citizen of this Republic. To my mind, this situation is the most deplorable result of our financial and economic breakdown.

English Alphabet Thought Too Brief

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16 (AP)—After teaching a million persons to read and write, Dr. Frank C. Laubach believes one could learn the English language in two weeks if the alphabet had 15 more letters.

"We need about 41 letters to establish a uniform system of spelling," said Dr. Laubach, who spent 35 years establishing alphabets for the Filipinos. "For instance, the letter 'a' is pronounced eight different ways. We would have to have a new letter for every sound.

"If we did that I venture to say a person could learn English in two weeks. As it is, no living person can pronounce every word in the Oxford dictionary."

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Reich Gets Equality But Pact Talk Banned

(Continued from Page 1)

interpreted to mean that he demanded the negotiation of his peace proposals simultaneously with the discussion of his denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

Means Later Date

The new translation might mean that consideration of his proposals could come at a later date which might be acceptable to the French. Last night the French denounced Herr Hitler's reply as impossible.

The German Embassy explained that it communicated with Berlin and was informed that Herr Hitler meant "in due time" rather than "immediately" and that the word "alsbald" was translated differently by north and south Germans.

Germany's position now is understood to be that she will attend the Council session on a footing of equality if assured that the powers concerned are prepared to enter into negotiations in due course with regard to the German proposals.

No French Comment

French sources indicated that this change made the situation more hopeful, although French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin and Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of State, refused to comment.

M. Flandin was understood to have received fresh instructions from Premier Sarraut to "get action" from the Council.

Despite the reticence in official quarters, there was some reason to believe that the modified interpretation of the word was regarded by the British as important, although it was recognized that the final decision rested with the French and the Belgians.

"I have come here to have Germany's violation of Locarno recognized by the League Council and not for negotiations," said M. Flandin. "If they try to force that I will leave the Council and will leave London. I refuse formally. This is a position I shall not abandon."

Secret Session

The heads of the various delegations went into a secret session at 3:35 p. m., following a good deal of discussion as to whether the session be public, private or secret.

Representatives of France, Russia, and the Little Entente asked that the session be public while the British asked that the meeting be secret.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of the U. S. S. R., was said to have prepared a speech which he wanted to make and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, also expressed a desire to address the delegates.

However, Mr. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, sided with the British suggestion and the meeting was secret—meaning that only the heads of delegations were present while secretaries and other League functionaries attend private sessions.

The nature of the reply of the Council to Herr Hitler's message of last night was understood to be under discussion in the secret session.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside St. James's Palace, where the delegates met.

Military Pomp Banned As Frankfort Celebrates Rearmament Anniversary

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FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Ger., March 16—The remilitarized Rhineland today celebrated "Army Day"—the first anniversary of German rearmament in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

Military pomp was banned. Parades were sketchy. No display of air power took place at the airdrome, though a squadron of small scouting planes was drawn up before the hangars.

The mildness of the observance was due in part to the dampening influence of the international situation.

The deliberate emphasis on the "symbolic" character of the military occupation, so characterized by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler a week ago last Saturday, led to the cancellation of a big scale troop review scheduled for today, the first of its kind here since 1914.

Back to Barracks

As Frankfort-on-Main awaited the arrival of the German dictator for an address tonight, 19 battalions of regular troops contented themselves with a brief before-breakfast "militar wecken" march through the streets. Then they retired to barracks, and the swastika-beflagged streets were dominated throughout the day by the black and brown National Socialist formations mobilized for Herr Hitler's visit.

Gen. Hermann Göring, Minister of Aviation, arrived unannounced for a first inspection of the air force since German troops marched into the Rhineland.

At the airdrome a detachment of the motorized signal corps erected a field wireless set.

The public and the press were discouraged from entering the field. The only airplanes aloft were the regular passenger airliners arriving and departing. Long lines of black-uniformed guards controlled the highways leading to the airport.

Routine Inspection

Wearing the blue-gray uniform of the air force, General Göring went through his inspection with the businesslike manner of a commander making a routine survey of his defenses. Then, for a time, he stood in the center of a group of air force officers, talking energetically and earnestly, and gesturing often. A low, racy, black and yellow automobile carried him back into the city past silently saluting air force men and black-garbed guards.

During the forenoon, guard regiments marched to the monument to the war dead to deposit wreaths.

Editorials in the newspapers stressed the defensive character of the Rhineland occupation and emphasized that the new German troops had the high calling of defending the soil of the homeland. In that the press said, lay the true meaning of this "day of armed forces."

Another touch of "symbolism" was the sight of singing children marching along the Friedenstrasse—Peace Street—in the heart of the city.

When Herr Hitler arrives, the populace will be given the opportunity to show its enthusiasm for his Locarno coup de force.

Hitler in Munich Talk Assumes Responsibility For Rhine Rearmament

MUNICH, Ger., March 16 (AP)—Adolf Hitler told the world Saturday night that he made Germany what it is today and that he assumes sole responsibility for Germany's actions in regard to foreign nations.

As 300,000 persons cheered his words, he called for a national vote of confidence March 29, when Germany goes to the parliamentary polls, and declared:

"Between now and March 29 I will take the responsibility for what I have recently done."

Rhine Remilitarization

His listeners were certain that he was referring directly to his act of exactly one week ago when he replaced a German army in the Rhineland, from which the victors in the World War had ordered all troops withdrawn.

Before he began speaking, Herr Hitler had received an invitation from those victors, and from other members of the League of Nations as well, to send a representative to London to discuss what steps might be taken to alleviate the critical international situation.

Asks Vote of Confidence

Herr Hitler went before his audience, which overflowed two great halls and filled the huge army drill field called Theresien Meadow, with a plea for an expression of the confidence of the German electors.

"I asked you for your confidence when we withdrew. They did not give us the same rights as others. It is impossible for us to play second fiddle.

"Now I am asking again for your confidence. Between now and March 29 I will take the responsibility for what I have recently done.

His Responsibility

"I assumed the responsibility. It was not always easy, for I took over a regime that was in a state of collapse.

"I assumed the heaviest burden it is possible for any man to assume. I doubt whether anyone else would have had the courage to take the full responsibility in his name alone.

"I did not hide behind majorities. I took my mandate from the German people, and to that people I am responsible with my head.

"With it, I stand or fall."

A Different Germany

Herr Hitler declared that one of the difficulties he faced as Reichsführer was "to make clear to the rest of the world that this is a different Germany from that of former days."

"The nations," he said, "still think they can do with us what they please. I am suffering from the contempt which my predecessors brought upon Germany. We must succeed in making Germany free again.

"I tell you it took much courage to do what I did in these three years. Every step I took was directed toward the freedom of the German people.

Stand for Equality

Apparently referring to the Rhineland, demilitarized by the Locarno Treaty, Herr Hitler declared, "Nobody shall tell me there is such and such an international institution which I must respect. God almighty has created me a German, therefore, with his grace, I will act for them and their interests."

He then served notice: "I cannot be forced to change what I have done either by menacing or by flattery.

"We will not stand for being treated as you treat a Negro state. We demand the same exits and entrances in the world as the rest.

"Germany will not stand for being cited everlastingly before international courts, especially not if the law is indubitably on our side."

German Note Stresses Equality Status For Locarno Negotiations

LONDON, March 16, (AP)—The League of Nations issued last night the following communication from Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, replying to the Council's invitation to Germany to be represented at the Council's consideration of Franco-Belgian contentions that the Reich violated the Treaty of Locarno:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of March 14 in which you inform me that the Council of the League of Nations invites the German Government to take part in the examination of the question submitted to the Council by the Belgian and French Governments.

"On Equal Terms"

The German Government is in principle prepared to accept the Council's invitation. It assumes in this connection that its representative will take part on equal terms with representatives of the powers represented on the Council in discussions and decisions of the Council. I should be obliged if you would confirm this assumption.

The German Government must further draw attention to the following fundamental consideration: The German Government's action, which has been the occasion of the summoning of the Council by the Belgian and French Governments, does not consist merely in restoration of German sovereignty to the Rhineland zone, but also is bound up with comprehensive and concrete proposals to give a new assurance of peace to Europe.

Inseparable

The German Government regards the political action that it has taken as a whole, the component parts of which cannot be separated from one another.

For this reason the German Government can participate in the Council's proceedings only if it is assured that the powers concerned are prepared to enter into negotiations in due course in regard to German proposals.

The German Government will, with this object, place itself in touch with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, under whose presidency the powers concerned in the Rhine Pact of Locarno are met together for discussion in London.

Nary a Spout Broken

© Fox Photos, Ltd.

Skillful Scottish Balancers Fame for Prestonpans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTONPANS, Scot. — Some persons seem unable to handle even one teapot without knocking the spout off. But Scottish workmen in a pottery factory here in Prestonpans think nothing of wandering about with 30 or more balanced on their shoulders.

Prestonpans, incidentally, is a famous name in Scottish history. Here Bonnie Prince Charlie's forces won a sweeping victory against England in the 1745 campaign. Today this picturesquely named village has a new distinction in being practically the last stronghold of the once prosperous earthenware teapot industry.

Economic Circles in Germany Hope to Avoid Encirclement

(Continued from Page 1)

appreciation of Germany's right to equal status and objections to the method by which the Rhineland zone was reoccupied.

French "Touchiness" Blamed

It is interesting to note that despite the talk about the Locarno Pact, very few if any newspapers here are reproducing those sections of it dealing with Germany's plighted word. It would be interesting to know what the average German knows about the "Locarno."

In view of these circumstances it is not surprising to meet the opinion often that the whole trouble is merely due to French touchiness regarding the legal fundamentals—in fact that it is all much ado about nothing and that Germany will get away with it, with maybe a paper protest, just as it did with military conscription a year ago.

Egyptologist Honored

Prof. H. E. Wilcox, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, has been made an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain for his work in egyptology.

Press Conciliatory

Press comments here today are conciliatory, some of them expressing the hope that the chance will not be missed and that the "chain of lost opportunities will not continue unbroken forever."

"We hope," writes the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, "that England . . . will not limit itself to covering the present crisis with diplomatic patchwork but will substitute for the law court gathering . . . a peace conference which finds its program in Hitler's Reichstag speech."

No Shelving of Plan

These comments reinforce the statement in the Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz—credited with being near to Foreign Office. This statement is obviously intended to allay the suspicion which may have arisen abroad that the wording of yesterday's note indicated that Germany wanted immediate discussion on Herr Hitler's proposals, without consideration of a protest regarding violation of the Locarno Pact. What Germany does want, the statement explains, is to be assured that Herr Hitler's proposals will not be shelved but will be dealt with as soon as possible.

Want Full Examination

The statement goes on to say that Germany accepts in principle the official invitation because it welcomes every opportunity which can lead to a real agreement on pending questions and feels that any arbitrary restriction of the discussions in London would prevent such an agreement, since the problems themselves could not be properly dealt with. Hence the statement adds that Germany must, from the start have a guarantee that there will exist the possibility for a really objective and complete examination and critical investigation of the whole situation. This to Germany means, according to the communiqué, that re-establishment of German sovereignty in the Rhineland cannot be regarded as the only point in discussion.

Calling Reservists In France Explained As 'Entirely Normal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 16—Departure from Paris today for the eastern frontiers of approximately 2000 reservists, consisting of young men who recently completed their military service, is stated at the Foreign Office to be "entirely normal." Unded the French conscript system each citizen is obliged to undergo supplementary training for a period of three or four weeks during the years immediately following his period of compulsory military service.

Thus the convocation of these reservists is in effect normal, so long as they are not kept under the colors for more than a month or so. Should they be kept in the frontier fortifications for a longer period, however, then it would be equivalent to a partial mobilization.

French opinion today fully approves Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin's refusal to accept Germany's conditional response which is generally denounced in the Paris press as a maneuver designed to separate France from Britain.

Industry Opposes British Columbia's Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans to enforce compulsory health insurance in British Columbia, despite the strong protest of those who are opposed to medical treatment, and against the opposition of industry, have caused a serious rift in the Liberal Party now in office.

As the Legislature opened here there was grave doubt that the Government would be able to go ahead with its health insurance program because of the opposition of many of its followers. This dispute came to the surface in public exchanges between G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and chief advocate of health insurance, and Gordon Wismer, one of the Government's supporters, who demanded that the Government submit the whole issue to the electors at a province-wide plebiscite.

Mr. Wismer's plebiscite plan has received wide support from those who insist that before they are compelled to pay for medical treatment which they will not use they should be allowed to vote on the question.

The Government has been told by representatives of most of the province's leading industrialists that industry cannot afford to pay its proposed share of the cost of health insurance.

The Government's plans called tentatively for a contribution of 2 per cent of the salaries of all wage earners who earn $1800 a year or less, while industry would contribute 1 per cent on these same pay rolls.

New Scholarship Plan at Rochester University Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16—Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, yesterday announced a new scholarship distribution policy for the university and appointed Frederick L. Hovde, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, as administrator.

Following closely the pattern laid down by the latest scholarship practice at Harvard and Yale, some 30 "Rochester Prize Scholarships" will be made available each year involving a maximum grant of $500 each annually. Announced as a logical expansion of the university's present scholarship program, they are designed to bring to Rochester from all sections of the country students "whose exceptional merit is beyond question."

Of these 20 will be offered each year in the college for men and five each in the college for women and the Eastman School of Music. A number of these will be available to members of the next entering freshman class. By 1941 it is planned to have nearly 120 prize scholarship students among the undergraduates.

In announcing the new scholarships, Mr. Valentine emphatically stated that they are in addition to scholarships now available, and would in no way restrict the present liberal distribution of scholarships to Rochester students and others. "Graduates of schools in Rochester are eligible for these scholarships as well," he said, "but they must expect to face severe competition."

Marine Zoo Location Sought Off Florida

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Capt. W. E. Young, shark hunter of 35 years' experience, is in Miami to survey available locations for a new type marine zoo.

The veteran shark hunter said the zoo will be something new, and that its plans have been approved by Dr. C. H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, and many of the foremost ichthyologists in the country.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Doll in a Lava Field.

By Janet P. Johl

GUNTHRA was a doll who belonged to a little girl named Sigrid Jonsdóttir. Sigga, as her friends called her for short, was a ruddy-cheeked little girl, who lived in the city of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, that distant island of volcanic rock, lava fields, glaciers and purple hills, in the North Atlantic, whose northern shores are washed by the Arctic Ocean.

Gunthra, or Gunna, as Sigga nicknamed her, was a fine-looking doll with a china head. She had rosy cheeks and great brown honest eyes. She was dressed in the Icelandic national costume—a full black skirt and bodice, with a white blouse and a wide neck ribbon of blue taffeta. Her apron was of delicate pink silk and her hair, which was long and very golden, was braided into two plaits and looped up to her head.

Gunna's Hufa

On her head Gunna wore a strange-looking cap which the Icelandic people call a "hufa," and pronounce as if it were spelled "hoo-a." This cap was of black velvet, and as round as a pancake. It had a long tassel and a silver ornament through which the end of the tassel was drawn. When Sigga put on her own national costume, for very special occasions, she and Gunna looked as alike as two peas, only Gunna was smaller.

Gunna lived with Sigga in an enchanting little wooden house painted blue, which had a corrugated roof painted green. There were gay flowerpots with bright-colored blooms at the windows.

The city of Reykjavik was so plain and cheerless, and so hemmed in by the great bare purple mountains that the people painted their houses in bright colors and put flowers in the windows so that they could forget that not a tree grew on their far-away island.

Inside the little blue house, it was very cozy and friendly. Gunna slept in a little bed on a tiny feather mattress and Sigga slept next to her in a great bed with a feather mattress. They both had the same kind of clean white sheets, and warm eiderdown quilts, only Gunna's were much smaller than Sigga's.

On the Lava Fields

Gunna knew quite a bit about the history of Iceland and about the manners and customs of the good people who lived there so happily. She, herself, had come into being in a small town in Germany and had been sent, entirely undressed, to a store in Reykjavik.

Sigga's mother had found Gunna in the store and had bought and dressed her in the Icelandic costume as a birthday gift for Sigga.

She listened very carefully when Sigga did her lessons and very soon she was able to understand the Icelandic tongue which, although few people seem to realize it, is a sister language to old English which was at one time spoken in England, and in the Scandinavian countries, and also has many similarities to the German tongue. This ancient language was brought to Iceland by the Norwegians hundreds of years ago, and, because it is spoken in no other country today, it is now called Icelandic.

One day Sigga and Gunna were out on the lava fields romping about happily. With them was Troll, Sigga's pony, on whose back they had ridden out from Reykjavik. Troll was a small, sturdy pony, with a long coat of shaggy hair and a thick tail.

Sigga had learned to ride a pony when she was a very little girl and she could manage Troll without a saddle or a stirrup, using only the reins and the motion of her body to control and guide him.

They had come riding over the rough dusty lava road and Sigga had selected a pretty little spot in which to play with Troll. She put Gunna down carefully in a steam hole of a large purple rock and ran off to meet her friend Margrit Pallsdottir, who had just ridden up on her pony Karel.

The two little girls played hard. They mounted their ponies and raced each other across the bumpy fields until at last they were hot and tired.

"Let's go home," said Margrit Pallsdottir. "It must be time for supper. Mother is making skyr for supper and I don't want to miss it."

"I don't blame you," answered Sigga, a little enviously. Skyr was a favorite dish, made from clotted cream and eaten with sugar.

"Troll acts as if he were hungry, too, and I can see the cows headed for home. I guess it is time for us to go, too." So they both turned their ponies' heads to the road toward home.

It wasn't possible for Sigga or Margrit to tell the time by looking at the sky to see where the sun was in the heavens, because the sun shines all through the night in Iceland during the summer months.

Gunna lay in the steam hole of the lava rock, forgotten. At first her feelings were a little hurt.

"Sigga should not be so careless," she said to herself. Then she decided that Sigga was not really careless but just thoughtless.

"I wonder when she will remember me, though," she thought. "She won't be able to come back tonight for me. I hope she doesn't have to go out to the hot springs at Laug to help her mother with the washing tomorrow."

A Strange Night

And with these thoughts Gunna resigned herself to a night in the lava fields. There were no stars to twinkle cheerfully at her and no silvery moon to send out a shining light. Only the sun shone and shone.

About midnight the sun slipped behind the horizon for a half hour. Then it rose again a great wondrous red golden ball spreading a rosy hue over the heavens and turning them into a mellow gold with shades of rose.

"Oh, my," exclaimed Gunna. "I never saw anything so magnificent. I'm actually glad that Sigga forgot me. I should have missed this beautiful sight."

Before she realized it, it was morning and the cows were on their way to the distant pasture. Several excursion parties mounted on ponies, with their little wooden boxes or "kofforts," hooked on either side of the pack saddles, came down the dusty, rough road.

Gunna watched the little ponies as they jogged along, uncomplainingly. She was just beginning to wonder if Sigga had forgotten her, when the noise of an automobile reached her tiny ears.

Presently a car drove up and stopped quite near the rock with the steam hole where Gunna was lying. Two gentlemen, two ladies and one little girl got out of the car.

"Isn't this lovely," said one lady. "Those purple mountains with their snow tops. I certainly am glad that we decided to take the excursion to Thingvallir."

"Beautiful," answered the other lady. "I had no idea it would be like this."

An Unexpected Find

Gunna could not understand what the two ladies had said, but she could tell from their faces that they were very much interested in everything they saw.

"I hope they don't see me," she said to herself. "Sigga ought to come and get me any minute. She must be through her breakfast and her bed-making by now."

"Look, Betty," said one of the gentlemen to the little girl. "Look at all these rocks lying about in this field. Notice the little holes in them. We don't have rocks like that at home."

"Oh," cried the little girl who had black eyes and short black hair. "I never saw such funny rocks before." And she bent down to examine them more closely. "Oh," she cried again excitedly. "Look what I have found." She stared right down into Gunna's upturned face.

Carefully she picked Gunna up from the steam hole where Sigga had put her. "A doll. An Icelandic doll. What luck."

"She is really a very sweet child," thought Gunna. "But I cannot understand a single word she says. Oh, dear, if Sigga doesn't hurry and get here whatever will happen to me.

"I shall have to learn still another language and go to another country to live. Then I'll never see Sigga or Troll again, and I'll never see the midnight sun or the northern lights—oh, dear, why did she leave me in that old steam hole?"

It took all Gunna's courage not to let out a little doll-like squeal of dismay. One of the ladies exclaimed suddenly and looked across the lava fields.

A Familiar Figure

"Look at that child ride," she said. "What fine horsemanship. Look at her, Betty. Why I believe she is coming right toward us."

Gunna looked, too, and there to her joy was Sigga riding as fast as she could make Troll go.

Sigga reined in Troll, jumped down, and hurried over to the lava rock. But, of course, the steam hole was empty. She looked up, her small face perplexed and disappointed. Then she noticed the strange people and saw Gunna in Betty's arms.

"Gunna," said Sigga and then stopped. How was she going to tell these foreign people, who spoke no Icelandic, that Gunna belonged to her? She approached Betty, and, pointing at Gunna said very slowly, and a little shyly, "Thak fyrir Gunna," Then she held out her small hand politely.

"Oh," said Betty. "Is this your doll?"

Sigga nodded and held out her hand smiling. "Thak fyrir Gunna," she repeated.

"Oh," said Betty again, this time fully understanding. "Her name is Gunna and you are thanking me for having found her."

Sigga smiled. "Gunna," she said simply.

"Here is Gunna," said Betty and handed Gunna to Sigga.

How happy Sigga was. She hugged Gunna to her and Gunna was delighted to be able to snuggle close to her coarse black homespun dress again. Sigga had not forgotten her. She had come all the way back to get her.

Gunna Was Dressed in the Icelandic National Costume

Bingo Has An Adventure

BINGO was a spaniel, and this is a true tale, a tale as true as Bingo's own appendage, which wagged its way into the affections of his many friends and acquaintances.

Bingo's master and mistress lived in England, not far from Aldershot which, as you doubtless know, is a military center. I mention this because a little later on in the story you will hear of Bingo's escapade in the trenches, and may wonder why trenches should exist in "England's green and pleasant land," where there is no war and, we hope, never will be.

Bingo had one fault among others. He was fond of wandering by himself. Many days came when "the call of the wild" drew him from home, and his master would search and search, and wonder and wonder what had become of his innocent pet, for innocent he was except when the wild called him.

A Dash for Freedom

On one occasion this call came so persistently and so loudly that poor Bingo didn't have the strength to resist it, and when his master opened the garden door at bedtime and called to him to come in, Bingo's feet dragged like lead.

The weather was clear and still; a bright moon shone from a peaceful sky; it was an early summer evening, just the kind of evening for wandering. The thought was too much for Bingo. He turned from the house and ran.

"Bingo — Bingo — Bingo — Bingo —Bing—" called his master. The name became fainter and fainter, until it was lost in the darkness, and Bingo, naughty Bingo, felt free to follow his inclinations.

The trenches of which I spoke, now come into the picture, for it was thither that Bingo's four fluffy feet were speeding. These trenches had been used by the troops for instructional purposes during the great war, but as years went by, and no one troubled to fill them in, they were just left to do as they pleased, and were covered with lovely, exciting holes.

It was for this reason that Bingo directed his steps thitherward, and for two whole days nothing more was heard of him. On the third day, however, he crawled home, weary, footsore, thoroughly ashamed of himself, and quite unable to give a satisfactory account of his extraordinary behavior.

Truth Will Out

On the day of Bingo's return, Bingo's master met a friend.

"Hullo, Charles," said the friend. "Did you know that my dog Terry rescued your Bingo this morning?"

"How was that?" asked Bingo's master, amazed at this unexpected news.

"I will tell you," said the other, laughing. "You will hardly believe it, but it's true—every word of it.

"Yesterday afternoon Miss Pugh, our governess, and a great friend of Terry's, went for a walk, and as it happened they took the road leading to the old war trenches.

"As they came alongside the trenches, Terry became very agitated. He dragged at Miss Pugh's coat, barked, jumped up and, indeed, was so rough that at last he tore it, which was very annoying.

"'Well,' she thought, 'there must be something extremely important that Terry knows to make him behave like that.' So without further argument she told him to lead the way.

"Terry had not gone far when he halted, sniffed, whined, and began to dig feverishly near the trenches. There was no sign of anything unusual, nothing was moving, no sound reached Miss Pugh's ears, and at length, concluding it was one of Terry's jokes, she sat down contentedly on the side of the trench and opened out her knitting.

Terry's Energy Rewarded

"For two hours Terry worked wildly at his task. The sand was scattered hither and thither, the hole became deeper and deeper, a great chasm yawned before Miss Pugh's astonished eyes. At last she bent down to see where Terry had gone.

"What was her amazement, however, to see him jump out of the trench and, in his doggy way, point to the hole beneath him. There, just appearing from the excavated sand, was the nose—the brown, inquisitive nose—of your Bingo.

"Bingo rose up out of the chasm, shook the sand from his coat, barked, thanked Terry, and then, rather wearily, made off for home.

"'Well, of all the queer things,' remarked Miss Pugh. 'I knew Terry had something up his sleeve, but I never expected it was Bingo!'"

That Terry had been fully aware of Bingo's predicament cannot be questioned. It was pure philanthropy on his part, because he and Bingo had never been very great friends.

Friendship, however, made no difference to Terry. He was there to serve, and serve he did, in a very practical and effective manner.

R. E. K.

Classroom Puzzle

In the following sentences are hidden 10 objects needed for the classroom. See if you can find them.

1. Daisy made sketches of the garden.
2. She told Mary to open the door.
3. They came in knowing they were welcome.
4. They found the porch airy and cool.
5. It was too little to hold them all.
6. As soon as Tom appeared they went away.
7. Through the top aperture they saw a light shining.
8. The children each carrying a plate and a cup boarded the yacht.
9. As a general rule rough games were forbidden.
10. Please look this way.

[Answers on This Page Next Monday]

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls
Sixteenth Season
Where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
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Hilltop advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

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Summer Camp
Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
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A Song of Sugar Days

When sap runs free in woodland ways,
Then come the jolly sugar days.

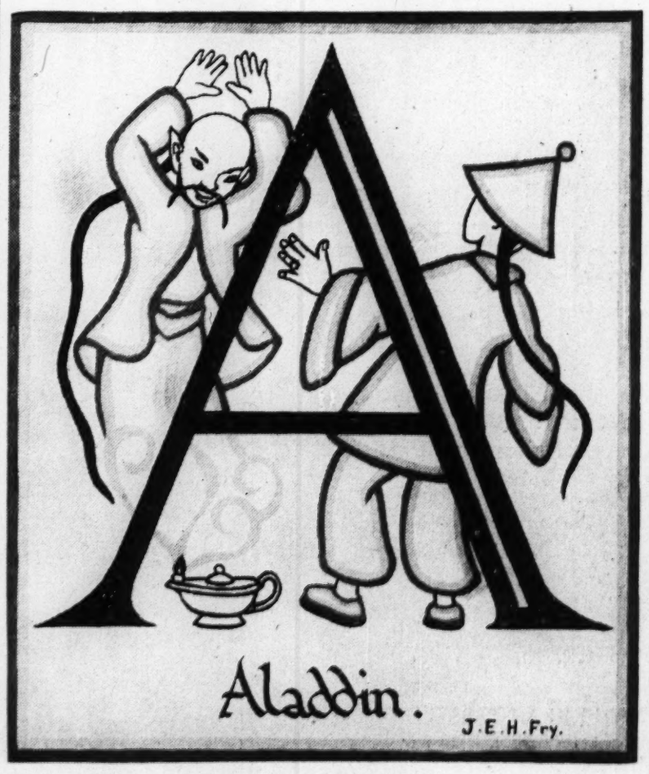
The drops flow fast in sunny noons,
So hurry with buckets, spouts and spoons.

"Get up! Get up!" the flickers rap.
But who would want a late-hour nap

When sleds go creaking in and out
Among the trees and round about?

Oh, who would miss the bluebird's lay
When dawn brings in a sugar day?

NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER.



A for Aladdin

HERE is Aladdin who had the wonderful Lamp. You will remember, in the old Arabian story, that the Slave of the Lamp would appear at Aladdin's bidding to do whatever he commanded. In this picture you see Aladdin ordering the Slave to build him a beautiful palace of gold and precious jewels. When all was ready, Aladdin married the Princess, and they lived together in their beautiful palace ever after.

Where The Pictures Went

LONG ago, in the far-away country of Italy, there lived a little boy. His name was a long one and hard to remember, so we will call him Leo.

Leo helped his grandmother with her chickens and geese. Sometimes he played to them on his flute. Sometimes he walked into the hills about his home and tried to make his song sound like the songs of the birds. For he loved birds and often wished that he could fly as they did.

Most of all, however, Leo liked to draw pictures. Sometimes he drew them on the rocks along the path, sometimes in the sand about the doorstep. It was fine, too, to lie before the warm fire at night and draw with his pencil on the smooth paper his father brought from the city in the valley.

Leo had many of these pictures on a shelf in one of his grandmother's cupboards. One night, as he lay on the floor drawing in the firelight, his father said, "Tomorrow I must go to the city very early in the morning. I will leave before the rest of you are up. The man who will take me on his cart wishes to be early at market."

The house seemed queer the next morning without father singing about it. But Leo knew that he would be home that evening, so he went about feeding the chickens and geese as usual.

"Now I think I will draw some more on my paper," he said after he was through.

He went to the shelf in the cupboard where he kept his pencil and papers.

But when he opened the door they were not there. He looked about to see if he had left them somewhere in the room. But he could not find them.

"Grandmother!" he called at last, "have you seen my papers?"

"Why, no, my dear," said grandmother, coming to help him look.

Yet, although they looked high and low and everywhere, they could not find the papers with the pictures on them.

Leo did not know what to think. He was sure he had put them away the night before. He felt very badly. He tried to play his flute but it did not sing for him.

When evening came he walked down the road, for want of something to do. By and by he heard a cart coming up the hill from the city. As it drew near he could see his father on top.

Leo ran to meet the cart and climbed to the seat beside his father.

"Why does my son look so sad?" asked Leo's father.

"Oh, father, I cannot find my pictures. Something has happened to them."

Leo was surprised when his father began to laugh.

"Yes, indeed, my son, something *has* happened. It was I who took your pictures. I took them down to the city to show them to a friend of mine who is a painter. He says that you must come with me next time. He wants to give you lessons."

"Oh, father!" Leo said. He was very happy. He had long wished to have some lessons in drawing and could hardly wait for the little cart to reach their home beside the road. Then Leo ran in to tell his grandmother.

"And, oh, grandmother," Leo's eyes were big and round as he talked to her, "I am going to try very, very hard."

And Leo did try. He worked so very hard and did so well that when he grew up he became one of the greatest painters in all the world.

His very long, hard name was Leonardo da Vinci.

Leo Liked to Draw Pictures

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade — are published on this page on the first and third Mondays, each month.)

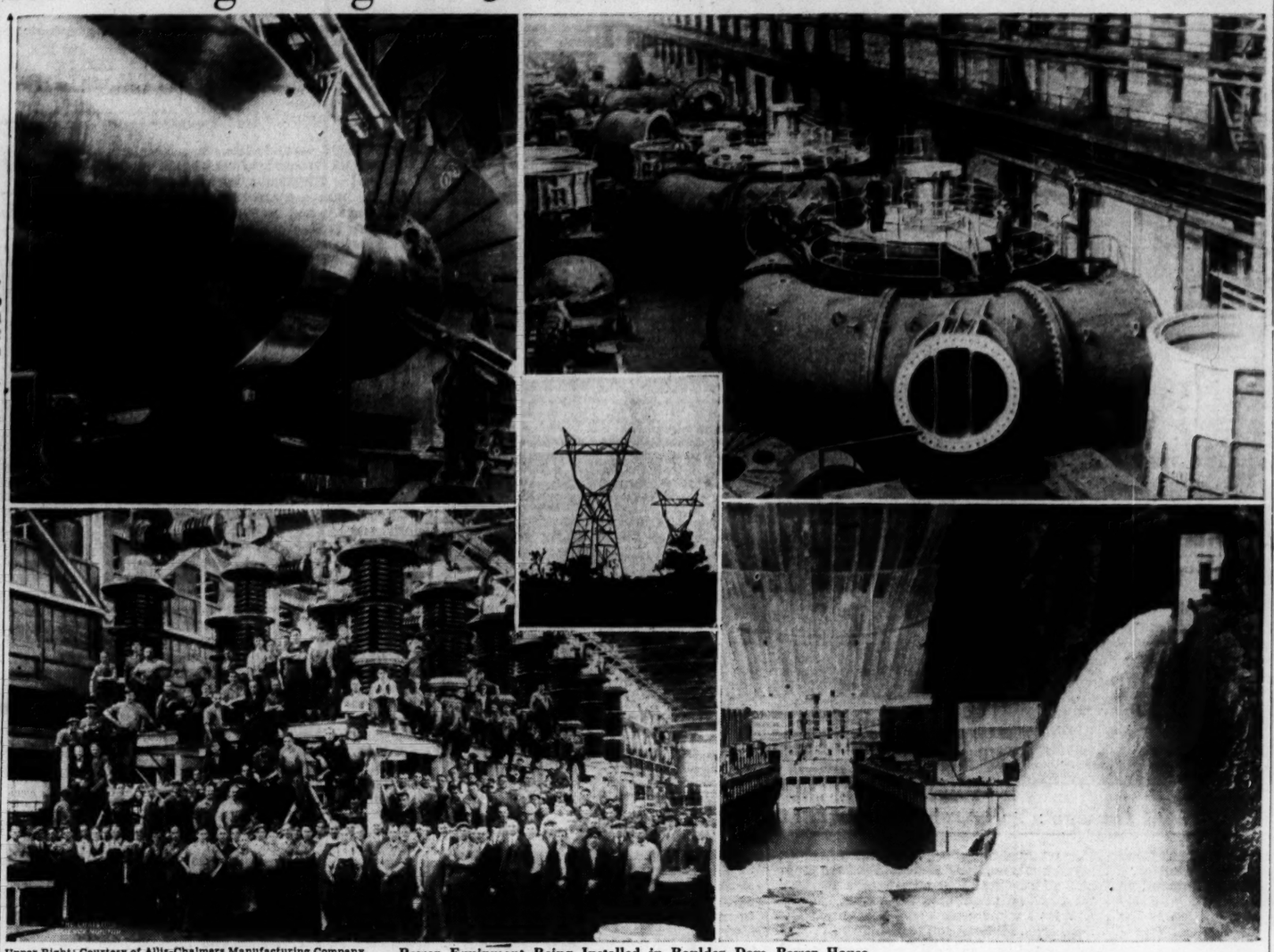
Reading is such fun

especially when the books are written just for young folks! And so many delightful people live on Bookshelf Row—new acquaintances like Christopher Robin, and old friends like Alice in Wonderland, Robin Hood, and Pinocchio.

Books about these characters and many others you can buy from bookstores and publishers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Men Harness the Lightnings of Jove at Boulder Dam Power House

Four waterwheel generators, largest the world has known, are being installed in the power house — It took 104 freight cars to transport them, and it is now hoped to have the great power station in operation by May 31.



Upper Right: Courtesy of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

Power Equipment Being Installed in Boulder Dam Power House

Upper Left—One of the Great Steel Shafts That Will Turn Each Generator, Compared in Size to the Man Standing Beside It. Upper Right—Two Turbines Designed and Manufactured by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. Lower Left—Men Who Helped Make the World's Highest Voltage Circuit Breakers for Transmission Line to Los Angeles. Center—Towers of Transmission Line. Lower Right—Water Diverted Through the Boulder Dam Penstocks for the First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev. — Four mighty waterwheel generators, the largest and most powerful the world has ever known, are in process of assembly here. Engineers in charge now plan to have Boulder Dam's power station open for business by May 31.

Mechanics and technicians, the best in the land, ply their handiwork as if erecting 82,500 kilowatt-ampere generators was an everyday task. Carpenters build new staging from lumber cast aside by the molders of the Cheopian structure towering overhead. The diggers in dirt are practically gone; likewise the hordes of day laborers and just plain helpers. Craftsmen of the highest type put the finishing touches on Boulder Dam's electrical equipment. When all is ready, electric power up to the equivalent of 1,800,000 horses can be generated—unheard-of brawn for the yet unborn "Great Southwest."

Took 26 Freight Cars Each

The four initial units, each weighing more than 1000 tons, required 26 freight cars each for their transportation. They are being installed in the upstream end of the Nevada wing of the power house. The Arizona wing is later to have seven similar generators and two smaller ones, while an additional four will be added to the Nevada side. In the bend of the U-shaped building will be the central control room regulating the power output of both sides.

Boulder Dam Station eventually will house the largest concentration of power-generating equipment in the world. In accordance with contracts already made between the Government and southwestern power companies, four of the largest units are to be assigned the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, four to the Metropolitan Water District, four to Southern California Edison Company, one each to the states of Arizona and Nevada and the fifteenth will be held in reserve.

Also Two Babies

These will all be 82,500 kva units while two smaller 40,000 kva generators will be assigned to the Southern Sierras Power Company. These are being built by the Allis Chalmers Company of Milwaukee.

Water to turn the generators is made available through four intake towers immediately upstream from the dam. Each of four 30-foot main penstocks supplies water for four 13-foot branch penstocks leading to individual generating units. The sixteenth penstock divides at its lower end to supply each of the smaller waterwheels. Spillways on either side of the canyon connect with the outer diversion tunnels.

Power will be generated at 16,500 volts and transformed to 287.5 kilovolts for transmission. Because the plant is located in a deep narrow canyon, the number of high-voltage circuits which can be brought out safely is limited.

World's Largest Transformers

Outside the main generating room, a switch house for the low tension circuit breakers for each generator is being installed. Between each of these are three bays formed by firewalls, each containing a water-cooled transformer, the largest ones ever built.

Twelve giant lightning arresters are being built to protect the transmission lines from lightning. Each arrester is 45 feet high and weighs 4500 pounds. They were tested in the General Electric high voltage laboratory at Pittsfield, Mass., before shipment west.

It is through the sale of Boulder Dam power that the Government hopes to obtain money enough to make the whole project self-liquidating. While there is no denying the value of Boulder Dam for irrigation, flood control or water supply, a certain amount of doubt exists as to how the electrical output is to be disposed of at present. The power contracts with six major power companies were signed in May of 1930, only a few months after Wall Street market indications began to show a downtrend in business.

Must Meet New Conditions

Conditions have changed materially since 1930 with regard to hopes for a quick utilization of Boulder Dam power. Markets which in 1930 were taxing the output of existing power stations in the Southwest have decreased as much as 25 per cent and, according to the Electrical World, a magazine for electrical men, steam-generated electricity is extremely competitive at present with energy produced by the Colorado River.

"As long as load requirements of the various electrical systems do not tax their existing facilities," it says, "utilizing Boulder Dam energy would involve direct operating losses in investments in existing generating facilities.

"Further complicating sale of the power is the fact that the initial installation will be completed approximately two years ahead of schedule, which raises the question of power disposal in the interval.

Utilities Face Problem

Boulder Dam may invoke a hardship on the utilities contracting disposal of its output because their contracts specify they will be charged for the stipulated amount of power at the regular rate for falling water, whether it goes through the turbines, or over the spillways. In view of the changes in economic conditions since the contracts were signed, it does not appear equitable to force the contracting parties to write off the investment in the time specified.

"However, no serious consequences or alarm should result if complete utilization of Boulder Canyon power is not realized immediately. The importance of the area insures its growth to a point where it will easily absorb the output in time."

The power plant will be capable of developing 1,835,000 horsepower when completed. By comparison, Niagara Falls has an installed capacity of 557,500 horsepower on the American side; Conowingo, 378,000, and Muscle Shoals, an ultimate 600,000 horsepower. The steady expected output of Boulder Dam will be about 663,000 horsepower. Administration of the plant will be by the city of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company, under general supervision of a director appointed by the Secretary of Interior.

Einstein Sums Up Solid Matter As Gravitation and Electricity

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 (AP)—Gravitation and electricity combine to form solid matter, Dr. Albert Einstein declared March 4 in an 11,000-word article designed to put "reality" into the great mysteries of the science of physics.

"Free invention" of explanations of these mysteries, he held, is the only logical system to arrive at the long sought truths.

His explanation of the origin of matter is a development of his theory of electrical bridges between shells of space announced about a year ago.

Had Nothing to Say

Dr. Einstein's article is the speech he was expected to make last May, when he was a "bad boy" and told the Franklin Institute he had nothing to say on the occasion of presentation of a gold medal by the institute.

His speech had been widely advertised, a distinguished audience sat waiting to hear it, with no intimation that he was unprepared, until the moment for him to speak.

It was announced that his speech would be written later and published as an "article" in the proceedings of the journal of the institute. The 11,000-word article is the result—its subject "Physics and Reality."

Since the Greeks

Dr. Einstein traces man's attempts to solve the riddle of matter and gravitation since the Greeks.

Lately "causality," or cause and effect, have seemed about to disappear in the wonderland of the atomic world of physics. But Dr. Einstein in this article says that by observation of realities, coupled with daring imagination, physicists will find logical solutions.

As one example, he sketches the troubles raised by quantum mechanics, the most brilliant of recent physical discoveries. Quantum mechanics show, and experiments have proved, that energy is not continuous, but somehow made of particles.

Steps Between

But, Dr. Einstein says, no one has shown how the steps between these particles of energy are made—for example, when a hot iron cools, its heat is given off in particles, or steps, and no one knows what happens between these steps.

He cites the Schrodinger mathematics as explaining that these steps do actually occur, but statistics which mask any idea of what the individual steps may be.

"But now I ask," he writes, "is there really any physicist who believes that we shall never get any inside view of these important alterations in the single systems, in their structures and in their casual connections, and this regardless of the fact that these single happenings have been brought so close to us, thanks to the marvelous inventions of the Wilson chamber and the Geiger counter?

"To believe this is logically possible without contradictions; but, it is also so very contrary to my scientific instinct that I cannot forego the search for a more complete conception.

"There is no doubt that quantum mechanics has seized hold of a very beautiful element of truth—however, I do not believe quantum mechanics will be the starting point in the search for this basis."

Dust Storm Sweeps West

GUYMON, Okla., March 16 (AP)—A dust storm described in some places as "the worst since last April" struck in parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, yesterday. Through these areas visibility was cut to zero and lights could not be seen across the street.

Detroit Probes Loss Of City Trust Funds

DETROIT, March 16 (AP)—The Department of Justice has joined local authorities in investigating the disappearance of $349,000 in city trust funds from a bank which led to the suicide of Harry M. Tyler, assistant city budget director.

While city officials assembled evidence indicating that the free-spending Tyler obtained at least part of the money by forging checks on the teachers' retirement fund, interest centered on a search for possible accomplices.

Ben E. Young, vice-president of the National Bank of Detroit, announced after a secret conference with city officials that the federal agents had been called into the case. Albert E. Cobo, city treasurer, who said, "Absolute proof that Tyler embezzled the money is in the hands of the police," charged the bank with responsibility for the loss.

Tourists to Planet Neptune Find Temperature Bit Too Cold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—An imaginary trip to the planet Neptune, conducted by Dr. N. H. Smith, associate director of the Franklin Institute, is the feature of a series of 4 o'clock daily lectures (except Mondays and Tuesdays) conducted during March in the institute's "Wonderland of Science."

The imaginary journey away from earth passing Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus to land on a cold, bleak globe called Neptune, is accomplished by Dr. Smith in a few moments. Mars may have been unattractive because of little oxygen and less sun-warmth than earth; Jupiter had an atmosphere which Hamlet would have described as a "foul and pestilential congregation of vapours"; Saturn's atmosphere was full of flying missiles, broken bits of moons that were; Uranus was covered with a sea of solid frozen ammonia some 6000 miles thick; but Neptune is a classic example of what to expect on earth should our planet ever decide to change its orbit and move away from the sun toward the cold void of outer space near the limits of the solar system.

Few Warm Rays

So far distant from the sun is Neptune that few warming rays manage to penetrate. In fact, what appeared to be a fiery disk on earth is but an exceptionally brilliant star. That it is round is hardly perceptible. Explaining how some of our common materials behave in this frigid atmosphere, Dr. Smith said:

"It is indeed a strange world, a world where we could make hammers of mercury, bells of lead and solder springs. Rubber, which is soft and pliable on earth, is as brittle as a piece of china on Neptune. If a bouquet of roses were taken along, they would be as brittle as eggshells. Cloth would not have to be cut, it could be broken off like soda crackers."

Dr. Smith accompanies his talk with several demonstrations, such as a teakettle boiling on ice, running a steam engine with liquid air and a fire burning at a temperature of 3000 degrees in a liquid 300 degrees below zero.

Earth Still Moves On

"Many of us have probably wondered how the world will end," continued Dr. Smith. "In ages past when superstition prevailed, the end of the world was predicted many times. But those days have come and gone and the earth continues along as usual. The astronomers tell us that the earth is one of 10 planets that move around the sun. They also tell us that the planets nearest the sun have a much warmer climate than those more distant. Mercury, the nearest planet, has an average temperature of about 750 degrees—rather too warm for romance—while Pluto, the most distant, is about 400 degrees below zero. We think we are a hardy race, but we really live in an incubator if we compare the narrow band of livable temperature with the upper and lower extremes that have been measured.

"If the path of the earth around the sun should suddenly be shortened so that instead of 93,000,000 miles away from its heat we were only about 20,000,000 miles, the prevailing temperature would be around 2000 degrees warmer. In such a world, iron would be like putty, rocks would be in a semi-liquid state of soft mud; mercury, the only liquid metal on earth, would be a gas, and lead, zinc, silver and gold would run like water. In such a world, tungsten would take the place of iron and steel, for having the highest melting point of any metal it would still be solid."

Drop in Red Ink Sales Seen as Recovery Sign

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16 (AP)—The red ink business is growing rapidly worse, Fred L. Whalen, ink company executive of Cambridge, Mass., declared today.

Mr. Whalen said red ink output increased "several hundred per cent during the recent financial unhappiness," but the drop in sales of the product the past few months "is the most remarkable feature in our trade history."

He reported mounting sales in other colors of ink.

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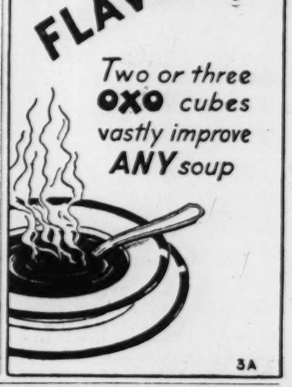

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BOSTON

There Were Heroes

SLIGHTLY marked his place with a forefinger and looked up from his magazine. It took a moment for his mind to come back from the hot Arizona desert to his furnished room and the cold, Illinois present. The knock was repeated.

"Come in," said Slightly, and reached for his shoes.

It was Mrs. Finley. "Telephone," she announced. "It's Mr. Garrity."

Slightly had a sinking feeling. A call from Garrity on Sunday morning meant work. He stepped to the window. The March storm had left ice everywhere—a crust on the snow and a solid sheath on the tree boles. Branches and twigs glittered and clashed in brittle armor. To a poet it would have brought a gasp of delight; but Slightly was a lineman. Weather like that, to a lineman, means one thing—sleet on the wires.

He went downstairs to the telephone. "Slightly," said Garrity, "you're a good lineman; but you'll have to be two of them today. The line is down somewhere this side of the branch."

That was four miles out, where the line split to serve two smaller towns.

"I haven't anyone to send with you, and I can't get out there myself until four o'clock. It will be nearly dark, but I'll come anyway. You get a horse from Dave Trimmer, load up what you think you'll need, and get the juice through. Double pay for you, of course. Think you can handle it?"

"Leave the tool-house key in Ma Kearney's store," answered Slightly.

He could, of course, have been more dramatic in accepting the challenge; but linemen know nothing about heroics.

* * *

MRS. FINLEY PACKED him a lunch bucket while he dressed. He put on two suits of heavy underwear, high leather boots, four-buckle arctics, and everything else he owned. He knew what it would be like atop those poles, with the wind sweeping down from Medicine Hat.

By eleven o'clock he was well out into the country, huddled on the seat of the spring wagon, urging the livery stable horse northward along the snowy road. Old Dan's mane and tail blew sidewise in the wind. The wires, so far, were in order, though their sheathing of ice had weighted them uncomfortably low.

Slightly halted a farm wagon coming south. "Are the wires down somewheres ahead?"

"About three quarters back." The farmer pointed, and the wind rippled his bearskin coat. "A tree on the Winton place split wide open and fell across them."

As Slightly neared the timber, he saw the telltale slackening of the wires, dropping lower with each pole span until they almost scraped the ground. At last came a space where there was no wire at all. There sprawled the stricken tree, its ice-laden branches reaching almost to the frozen ruts in the road.

Slightly pulled up his horse and considered. The four broken ends of the line, with the great pull of the ice behind them, had slipped back through the tie wires and were now more than two pole spans apart. Somehow, despite that weight of ice, he had to pull them together, and hold them while he joined the ends.

He tethered Dan in a ditch beside a hedge and gave him his nosebag. "Horse," he said as he blanketed him, "you picked the easy part of this job. You don't have to hike them poles."

* * *

GRUMBLING AND TALKING to himself, as is the custom of men who work alone, Slightly set about his business. First, to prevent a bad situation becoming worse, he roped the broken wires against further slackening. Next he must loosen the wires from their insulators for a space each side of the break, and free them of as much ice as possible, so he could pull them taut again. That, of course, meant climbing.

When he tackled the first pole, however, he found he could get no purchase with his hands; ice sheeted the poles as well as the wires. It was necessary to chop it off with a hand ax; he did as much from the ground as he could and then, with his safety belt holding him, hunched himself laboriously up the pole, chopping and climbing alternately, gaining a couple of feet at a time. At the top the full force of the wind struck him, almost whirling him out of balance. He grabbed the crossarm and held on, bowing his head into the wind. "That bites," he gasped, and the bitter air burned his lungs. "Why couldn't this come in the middle of July, when we wouldn't mind it?"

He untwisted the tie wires and freed the transmission line from the insulators, cracking off as much ice as he could. Finished with the first pole, he descended, banged his feet against the base of the pole to warm them, passed the time of day with Dan and went on to the next. And the next, and the next. The brief morning sun had disappeared, the winter afternoon had come, and Slightly's lunch was frozen solid under the seat of the spring wagon. Northeast of him, and northwest of him, were the little towns whose inhabitants were already complaining that they had no lights; with the sun hurrying for the western horizon, the hour was near when they would really be up against it. Haste was important; but, when a man is cold, haste is difficult.

* * *

WHEN HE HAD loosened and cleared the wires for six spans north of the break, Slightly paused. There was a great temptation to build a bonfire. He looked at the branches of a fallen tree; there was an ax in the wagon, and a blowtorch that would light even ice-coated branches. "I sure would admire to get warm, just once more," he thought. But he rejected the idea; it was better to stay cold than to get warm and then get cold all over again. He proceeded, chopping ice from the poles to the south.

Atop number four, he leaned his elbows on the crossarm and looked up the white road to where Dan was tossing his nosebag for the last grain of oats. "I don't reckon he *could* climb a pole," he remarked, aloud. (For, when a man has been plodding and striving for so long a time, he craves relaxation; little things divert him.) "And he'd have to have four climbers instead of two. He'd cut up the poles too much." He smote the wire a great blow with his pliers, and the ice flew in a shower of splinters.

The preliminaries at last were over; the wires were loosened and cleared. Slightly took off his climbers and belt and forced himself to run, like a football player limbering up. When he came to where Dan stood, stamping and tossing, he stopped. "A run would do you good, too," he thought, and forthwith climbed into the wagon. "Git up!" he shouted. "You think you're going home, but you're not. Yip! Yip! Yoo-eee!"

They took a quick run for a quarter mile. As they returned to the break, Slightly reined up. "Wait a minute, Dan." He considered the problem of bringing those broken ends together. "If I spliced pieces onto them ends, so's the new joint would come where I c'd reach it—Dan, hush. I'll learn you something yet."

He made the four splices, and fastened the end of one wire around the rear axle of the wagon. "Now, you worthless 'ristocrat," he said, and grasped Dan's bit. "Heave your weight into your collar and see what happens." Carefully he led the horse, watching back at the action of the wire. The slack between the spans began to disappear; the wire rose until its droop from pole to pole was normal. "Whoa," he decided, and tied the horse again.

"Dan, I'm proud of you. I'll go up and put the falls on that one to hold it. Stay right where you are—I'll be back. It's a long time yet before you can head for the barn."

* * *

IT WAS SEVEN o'clock when Garrity found him. The lights had been on since four o'clock, when, from a farmhouse, Slightly had telephoned instructions to throw the switch. But Slightly hadn't come in.

It was dark, but Garrity saw the lantern and heard the chunk of climbers into wood. He looked up; there was Slightly, squirming around, talking to himself up there in the wind.

"Why don't you come in?" yelled Garrity. "Don't you know when you've had enough?"

Slightly was so cold he could hardly talk. "I had twelve poles to tie in, afterwards," he mumbled.

"Come down," ordered Garrity. "The juice is going through. We can come back tomorrow and attend to details. Come on, now, step!"

* * *

SLIGHTLY, THAWED OUT, hot-tubbed and hugely fed, luxuriated with his easy chair and magazine. He found his place where he had been interrupted and resumed reading, following the type with his forefinger and slowly pronouncing the words to himself. He scrooched lower and lower into the chair, wrinkling his brow in delight at the action of the story.

At the end of the chapter, he shook his head in admiration. "There was heroes in them days," he thought. And went sound asleep.

JOHN F. HAYES

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Marc Vaux, Paris

"A LANDSCAPE": *An Oil Painting by Auguste Chabaud*

AUGUSTE CHABAUD is decidedly a modern painter, but his work has none of the unpleasant distortion too common among his fellows. In his one-man exhibition at the Katia Granoff Gallery, one sees, day after day, the same visitors, many of them artists; for the hours spent here among Chabaud's pictures bring self-forgetfulness and inspiration to work with more freedom and joy. One easily loses oneself in contemplating these paintings with their charm of color—the rich dark green of the trees, the brilliant blue of the skies and the soft whiteness of the roads which furrow the hills.

Chabaud has been called the modern poet of light and space, at times lyric, often dramatic. He lives a secluded life, cultivating his vineyards in the south of France and listening quietly, as he says, to "the perpetual lesson of equilibrium which the clear low Alps teach him." His canvases are inspired by the familiar scenes around him, the pine trees, vine stocks, little hills and roads like strips of ribbon dotted with flowers. An inner song seems to accompany the rhythm of these landscapes, captivating us with their vivid impressions of the south.

While traveling in the south of France, how often one comes across just such a little house at the bend of the road, with its rugged but fertile countryside, a veritable retreat of peace and joy. Then perhaps, involuntarily, one exclaims: "This is a typical Chabaud landscape."

Habitation

IF HILLS want sun on them, not sleet,
And hearthstones keep their faith with heat;

If trees want more the golden fruit
Than barren bough and ice at root;

If this New Hampshire farmhouse clings
To Summer sheen of sky and wings—

Then how much more do *I* require
Sunlight within, and heart on fire!

KATHRYN WHITE

Visiting the Gaekwar of Baroda

WE LEFT Bombay at ten o'clock, and after a good night in the train I was riding with Shivajirao in Baroda early the next morning. In the afternoon we went out together again, but this time on an elephant with a peacock saddle (solid gold, of course; you must learn to take that for granted) to seat three. He held on to the peacock's head, I put my arms round his waist, and Trumbull hung on to me. It was very amusing and got rather too exciting when Shivajirao made the *mahout* put the elephant at top speed; the way he covered the ground was extraordinary.

After dinner we had domestic fire-works, letting them off ourselves in front of the Maharani's apartments while she watched us from the balcony. The Gaekwar let off a few, and then got tired of it and sat down on the steps. Sampatrao was in great form, shouting with excitement; but the person who enjoyed it most of all was Indira, who looked like the Queen of Serpents as she waltzed gracefully round wreathing herself in great circles of fire. The explosion of a huge bomb, prepared by Sampatrao as a surprise, brought a very jolly evening to a close. So ended the Diwal Festival. . . .

Baroda is a fortified city which reminds me in many ways of Chester; it is built in the form of a cross, with lofty gateways at the end of the four principal streets and a fine pavilion of Mohammedan architecture in the centre, over which the blood-red flag of the State floats. . . .

The shops are for the most part open to the street up a few steps, and each street has its own special commodity; on one side is a row of shops filled with nothing but shoes, on the other the workers in brass and copper drown the clamor of voices with their hammering. At this hour they are dimly lighted by small oil lamps, in strange contrast to the large electric globes that are hung at intervals across the streets, and are full of people who seem to be doing more talking than buying. The bazaar swarms with quaint specimens of humanity in every kind of dress and undress, flowing up and down like a many-colored tide. The air is laden with strange spicy scents and is filled with the incessant din of many voices bargaining for the goods spread out in profusion on the ground—fruit, vegetables, grain, brass, silver, clothes, and every other commodity that forms a necessity or a luxury in native life.

Near to the central pavilion are the long, rambling galleries of the Old Palace, with its steep, narrow staircases of painted wood; on the other side of the road is a similar building, which now contains the library which Sampatrao has collected and presented to the State.

Round the corner, in its green and spacious gardens is the Nazarbag Palace, a graceful pile of white marble in which the priceless jewels are guarded, and which is used to lodge native Princes when they visit the Gaekwar; beyond this are the white wards of the Marchioness of Dufferin's Hospital, a modern building looking contemptuously down on the ancient mud walls of the Guard House, in which gold and silver guns are kept.

It is the Maharaja's desire that Baroda should be laid out spaciously, and ever since his accession he has been striving to prevent the great curse of over-crowding. The work must necessarily be slow owing to the density of the population and the stubborn tenacity with which they cling to old ideas and associates.—From "A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda," by EDWARD ST. CLAIR WEEDEN. (Boston: Dana Estes.)

Peace on Earth—the Watchword

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN EVERY age and clime, 'On earth peace, good will toward men' must be the watchword of Christianity," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "No and Yes" (p. 44). Centuries ago the angels exultantly uttered this watchword at the birth of him whom the prophet announced as "The Prince of Peace," but mankind is even at this advanced date speculatively, and perchance doubtfully, viewing the possibility of a prevailing peace that is actuated by love—love, which alone makes strife impossible. Christ Jesus, the heralded "Prince of Peace," impressed upon his hearers the importance of loving God supremely, and of letting their neighborly love be equal to that which they would desire for themselves, insisting (Mark 12:31), "There is none other commandment greater than these."

It is clear that one cannot love his fellow men and at the same time act belligerently towards them. One whose loving heart is concerned about the welfare of his neighbors, inquires whether they are weathering a storm successfully, and is ready to help and cheer, giving practical proof of good will by deeds of unselfish love. The value of peace between individuals, in families, and in communities is gradually gaining more recognition, inasmuch as it is auxiliary to national and international peace. No world war will be possible when all the nations of the world, through the individuals constituting each nation, cherish genuine concern for one another's welfare. Those who cherish and express such wholesome brotherly love at a time, perchance, when courage is flagging, take on renewed strength and hope, and with increased love for God and man they are able to prevail against the seeming obstacles, and praise God for the love with which He has endowed His spiritual idea, man.

Loving thoughts and contacts cannot fail, but must further the condition of peace on earth. May not the Revelator have beheld a beautiful relationship of this order existing between men as a part of the new heaven and the new earth? Small wonder, then, that he heard "a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God" (Revelation 21:3).

The teaching of Christian Science inspires students with love and peace. Practically, they seek to demonstrate in daily living Paul's injunction to "overcome evil with good" (Romans 12:21). Through the light which this teaching throws on the Scriptures, they are convinced that spiritual, immortal man is the real man, the man of God's creating, whom they can always love, since, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 444), "Immortals, or God's children in divine Science, are one harmonious family." This condition of harmony may be readily established and maintained in daily living. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, . . . for we be brethren" (Genesis 13:8), expresses a fervent desire to maintain peace and good will at all times.

The children of the benevolent Father, God, do not look with envy upon the accomplishments or possessions of one another. They know that all manifest ever present divine provision, and therefore they rejoice with one another in the abundance with which a generous Father endows all His children. An understanding of man's divine sonship, as clearly emphasized in the teachings of Christian Science, renders its students happily free from aggressiveness. While thanking God for His goodness, they occupy themselves diligently in demonstrating the divine abundance, conscious of the fact that no one has to rob his brother in order to secure enough for himself.

In the realm of the divine, each child of God is amply cared for, and abundance is found to exist where material sense cannot see it. Thus a higher standard becomes the basis of action in human experience—a standard of fairness that concedes requisite opportunities to each for the satisfying of needs. As individuals learn to express the one perfect Mind, nations will grant one another rightful respect, achieving through peaceful negotiations what belligerency never can accomplish. So will racial and international differences be bridged over by tolerance and a kindly interest. Communities will be drawn together in a common concern for the welfare of each inhabitant. Service will be freely and joyously rendered, and fair compensation therefor gladly bestowed.

Friendship thus assumes a widening aspect of loving understanding, each rejoicing in the other's achievements. Home becomes the arena for a happy exchange of ideas, each one bringing there his hopes and his problems, confident of a sympathetic understanding and loving encouragement, each one contributing his part conscientiously toward making home a haven wherein divine Love is expressed. Individuals may replenish this reflection of Love divine by turning for replenishment to its source, God, praying fervently, in Mrs. Eddy's loved words (Poems, p. 7):

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life;
And life most sweet, as heart to heart
Speaks kindly when we meet and part."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

SOBRE LA TIERRA PAZ—EL LEMA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"EN TODA edad y en todo clima las palabras: 'Sobre la tierra paz, entre los hombres buena voluntad' tienen que ser el lema del cristianismo", escribe Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, en su obra "NO Y SI" (p. 44). Siglos ha que los ángeles pronunciaron esta canción tan llena de alegría al nacer aquél a quien el profeta había anunciado como "Príncipe de Paz", pero la humanidad, aun en esta época tan avanzada, está contemplando especulativa y tal vez dudosamente la posibilidad de una paz dominante que sea motivada por el amor,—el amor que es el único incentivo que hace la lucha una cosa imposible. Cristo Jesús, el anunciado "Príncipe de Paz", insistió en la importancia de amar a Dios sobre todas las cosas y a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos, recalcando sus preceptos con las palabras (San Marcos 12:31): "No hay otro mandamiento mayor que éstos."

Bien evidente es que uno no puede amar a sus semejantes y al mismo tiempo obrar de un modo agresivo contra ellos. El hombre que de todo corazón se interesa por el bienestar de sus semejantes, trata de averiguar, si éstos están sobreviviendo a la adversidad, y está dispuesto para ayudar y animar, dando pruebas de su buena voluntad por actos de altruísmo. El valor de la paz—entre los individuos, en las familias, en las comunidades—está ganando cada vez más reconocimiento, puesto que contribuye a la paz nacional e internacional. Ninguna guerra mundial será posible, cuando todas las naciones del mundo—por medio de los individuos que constituyen cada una de estas naciones—se interesen sinceramente por el bienestar común. Los hombres que alberguen y expresen tal amor altruísta, quizás en un tiempo cuando los corazones estén desmayados, derivarán de este mismo acto de benevolencia, tan natural en sí mismo, nueva energía y nueva esperanza; y con más amor a Dios y a sus semejantes podrán vencer los obstáculos que se les presenten,—y alabar a Dios por el amor que El ha plantado en el corazón de Su idea espiritual, el hombre.

Los pensamientos y las relaciones amistosas no pueden menos que fomentar las condiciones de paz sobre la tierra. ¿No es posible, tal vez, que San Juan en su revelación en Patmos haya vislumbrado relaciones armoniosas de esa clase entre los hombres como parte del cielo nuevo y la tierra nueva? No sería de extrañar entonces que oyera "una gran voz, procedente del cielo, que decía: ¡He aquí el tabernáculo de Dios está con los hombres, y él habitará con ellos, y ellos serán pueblos suyos, y el mismo Dios con ellos estará, como Dios suyo!" (El Apocalipsis, 21:3.)

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana inspiran a los discípulos con amor y paz; de manera que éstos procuran demostrar en su vida diaria el precepto de San Pablo de vencer "el mal con el bien" (Romanos 12:21). Por medio de la luz que aquellas enseñanzas derraman sobre las doctrinas de la Sagrada Escritura, llegan a comprender que el hombre espiritual e inmortal es el hombre verdadero, el hombre creado por Dios, al cual pueden amar siempre, puesto que, en las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en página 444 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Los inmortales, o los hijos de Dios en la Ciencia divina, forman una familia armoniosa." Esta condición de armonía puede establecerse y mantenerse fácilmente en la vida diaria. "No haya, te ruego, contienda entre mí y ti, . . . porque hermanos somos" (Génesis 13:8), expresa un deseo ardiente de mantener la paz y la buena voluntad en todo tiempo.

Los hijos de Dios, el Padre benévolo, no miran con envidia los unos las prendas y posesiones de los otros. Saben que todos manifiestan la provisión divina y omnipresente, y por eso se alegran los unos con los otros de la abundancia con que un Padre generoso ha dotado a todos sus hijos. Una comprensión de que el hombre es el hijo de Dios, tal como lo explican claramente y lo acentúan las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, libra a los discípulos de la agresividad, lo cual significa una gran bendición para ellos. Dándole las gracias a Dios por Su bondad, están ocupados diligentemente con la demostración de la abundancia divina, conscientes del hecho de que nadie tiene que robar a su hermano para tener lo suficiente para sí mismo.

En el reino de lo divino, cada hijo de Dios está ampliamente provisto de todo lo que le hace falta, y la abundancia está presente, aun cuando los sentidos materiales no la puedan percibir. Este entendimiento eleva las reglas éticas que sirven de guía para la conducta humana—las eleva a una base nueva de equidad que concede a todos imparcialmente las oportunidades que cada uno necesita. A medida que los individuos aprendan a expresar la única Mente divina y perfecta, las naciones se concederán las unas a las otras el debido respeto, logrando por medio de negociaciones pacíficas lo que la beligerancia no puede jamás llevar a cabo. Así las dificultades originándose en cuestiones de raza o de nación se zanjarán por medio de la tolerancia y de la buena voluntad. Las distintas comunidades se unirán en el deseo común de suministrar más ventajosamente al bienestar de cada uno de sus vecinos. Los servicios se ofrecerán libre y gozosamente, y encontrarán compensación justa y satisfactoria, dada tan gozosamente como los servicios.

La amistad toma así un aspecto nuevo y más amplio, basado en la comprensión benévola, cada uno regocijándose en el buen éxito del otro. El hogar llega a ser el campo para un feliz intercambio de ideas, a donde cada uno trae sus esperanzas y sus problemas, en la confianza de encontrar entendimiento lleno de simpatía y aliento cariñoso, cada uno contribuyendo concienzudamente con la parte que le toca, para hacer este hogar un puerto seguro, en el cual el Amor divino encuentra expresión. Los individuos pueden siempre renovar este reflejo del Amor divino, dirigiéndose a su fuente, Dios, en busca de nuevos recursos y orando fervientemente con las palabras bien amadas de Mary Baker Eddy (POESIAS, p. 7):

"O Dios, en quien nuestra esperanza está,
aleja humana lid.
Tu amor tan solo vida da;
por Ti hemos de vivir.
Y dulce vida es en verdad,
la que nos enlaza en bondad.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Beauty -- A Triad

THESE things seem beautiful to me:
The shadows of the leaves upon the grass.
A racer tense and waiting for the start,
A humming bird that hovers o'er a larkspur.

The oak leaves bathing in midsummer sun
Their shadows cast, clear-marked in silhouettes
Of darker hue, that gently lies across
The lawn, refreshing, cool, like water from
A spring.

At crisp command a shapely runner, lithe
And graceful, crouches low, his body poised
On finger tips and spike-shod toes. So waits
An arrow, 'gainst the bowstring taut, before
Its flight.

A tiny flash of shining green with throat
Of cherry red, a humming bird vibrates
From bloom to bloom. Then all at once he floats
Beside a high-grown larkspur, gauzy wings
A-whirr.

Leaf shadows etched upon the close-cut grass;
A racer poised to hear the starting gun;
The prism incorporate in a humming bird:
These three are beautiful.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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AND
HEALTH
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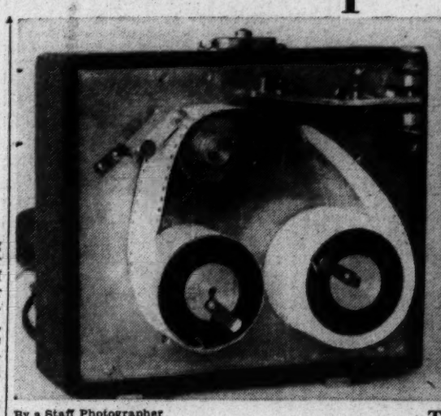
BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

Edwards Hopes to Save Full Complement of 120,000 WPA Jobs

Boston News Today

Peak of Flood Past; Waters Receding
'Slippery When Wet' Sign Brings Smiles
M. I. T. Radio Meter Puts Hoover Ahead
Income Tax Payments Swamp Federal Building
Van Gogh Art Exhibit Draws 100,000



By a Staff Photographer

The Audimeter and Its Inventors

Left to Right—Instrument Designed to Measure Popularity of Radio Programs; Prof. Robert F. Elder and Prof. L. F. Woodruff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

WPA:

Edwards Back After Plea To Keep Up Enrollment

Back from Washington today was State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards. He reported asking Harry Hopkins, national administrator, not to cut Massachusetts' present relief allotment of 120,000 persons. Mr. Edwards pointed out that for the first time since the WPA was begun in Massachusetts, it is now running under full enrollment. If the slice were made, some 20,000 persons would be dropped.

Meanwhile, it was rumored that Leonard L. Gallagher, acting state director, is being considered favorably as permanent state WPA drama director in the place of the suspended Laurence A. Hansen, who spent the better part of the last week aiming charges of graft, waste, favoritism and inefficiency at the administration of Hiram Motherwell, suspended regional director.

Mr. Edwards, it is reported, requested Mr. Hopkins to make Mr. Gallagher permanent state director.

Floods:

Rivers Receding as Weather Conditions Change

Rain forecast for tonight and Tuesday, possibly with snow flurries here, and rain turning to snow in northern New England was not regarded as a potential threat to subsiding rivers by weather authorities today.

Precipitation and rising temperatures of last week practically removed the snow cover in this section and now lowering temperatures in the north are expected to facilitate the flow of high waters running off to the sea. Colder weather will check additional rapid melting, fortunately, in the North.

At Millinocket, Maine, on the watershed draining into the Penobscot River, which is now jammed with ice in a 20-mile stretch above Bangor—the danger spot in New England today—a 34-inch snow-cover is reported by official observers. At Pittsburgh, N. H., north of the Connecticut River, there is still 24 inches of snow on the ground.

At Lawrence it was reported today that the Merrimac River had dropped 12 inches and a half during the night and that further danger from flood has passed. A number of mills, including the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company, which experienced high water, will reopen tomorrow. Workmen are out in scores shoveling silt and debris from basements and ground floors.

State police reported at noon that all roads blocked by the flood last week are now passable with the exception of route 5 through Northampton.

More Flood News Page 10.

'Go Slow':

'Slippery-When-Wet' Sign Seen on Flooded Highway

Serious as the flood situation has been throughout New England, it had its moments of humor.

Yesterday, on the road between Millis and Medfield, the Charles River had overflowed its banks, covered the road with one to two feet of water, and many motorists were stalled. In order that traffic might continue, the towns placed a truck at a certain point, ready to haul out waterlogged machines.

While waiting their turn, motorists suddenly grinned, chuckled out loud. Protruding above the swirling waters was a sign: "Go slow. Slippery when wet."

Audimeters:

They Measure Popularity Of Programs on the Air

Former President Hoover may be a 5 per cent radio speaking favorite over President Roosevelt, instruments at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology would indicate today. These instruments, called audimeters, evolved by two M. I. T. professors, Robert F. Elder and L. F. Woodruff, disclose that the number of radio sets in use jumps from 10 to 15 per cent when Mr. Hoover takes the air and 10 per cent when the President faces the microphone.

And, the professors emphasize, the machines are strictly nonpartisan.

They developed testing apparatus, installed them on sets of people in three income groups. Those earning most money like news broadcasts best, the middle group prefers jazz music, the low earning group likes melodrama. Major Bowes and his amateurs appeal to the three groups about equally, the machines indicate.

The Ford Symphony program—advertising a product probably purchased most largely by the middle lower income groups—appeals to 21 per cent of the top, 10 per cent of the middle, 7 per cent of the lower.

Complete description of the program popularity meters this page

Income Tax:

Heavy Returns as Last Day for Filing Them Arrives

"The mail today is exceedingly heavy," said Judge William M. Welsh, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, as he anticipated that 50,000 income tax returns would arrive at his office through the mail or over the counter. This was the last day for filing returns and tardy taxpayers are fined 25 per cent of their total tax.

Judge Welsh estimated that returns for Massachusetts would total at least $15,000,000 this year, a 25 per cent increase over last year's $12,600,000.

Evidence of the fact that taxes would arrive chiefly through the mails today was the fact that traffic through the first floor lobby of the Federal Building, where emergency accommodations have been set up for filing returns, was very nearly back to normal. Still doing a fairly sizable business, however, was the special elevator carrying taxpayers to the internal revenue office on the eighth floor.

Van Gogh:

Nearly 10,000 View Exhibit at Art Museum

If you can remember the period before the World War, you were considered a thorough student of modern art if you knew anything at all of Vincent van Gogh. So unpredictable is popular fancy that yesterday nearly 10,000 persons entered Boston's Museum of Fine Arts to view an exhibition of van Gogh's paintings and sketches. Thus these works ended a month's stay in Boston, during which more than 100,000 persons passed through the museum's turnstiles.

Having painted his last picture less than 50 years ago, van Gogh never knew the satisfaction of public approval nor foresaw the throngs which would later visit his paintings throughout Europe and America. Living in the bright sunlight of Arles in southern France, Van Gogh painted for his own satisfaction and that of his friend, the postman Roulin, whom he immortalized in one of his most famous works.

This same brilliant sunlight, pervading all his work, and in a large measure this single portrait of Roulin has brought to him a fame and popularity unknown by many artists who were the favorites of their day. All this adulation has, however, a comic side for many of Boston's art critics, who ask why this sudden appreciation on the part of the public.

If these works are chef d'oeuvres now, they say, why were they not equally appreciated 50 years ago? If no one to this day has been able to answer the eternal riddle of "what is art," neither has there come forward any satisfactory answer as to what causes the sudden public appreciation of an artist, whose work had lain unacknowledged for more than 30 years.

Goodwin:

Both Head and Tail-Lights Suggested for Pedestrians

Provoked that his suggestion of "tail lights" for pedestrians on unlighted roads has not been taken overseriously, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, produced today a letter from "H. V. B.," who added "headlights" to the Goodwin road safety advice as something already adopted in England—"where they do things better than we do usually so far as law enforcement and protection of life are concerned."

For sixpence, H. V. B. wrote, one may purchase in department stores two pieces of white cloth about the size of a man's handkerchief, joined by tape so that the parts will hang around one's neck, making one piece for the chest and one for the back. In the center of each white field is a red reflector such as is used here on bicycle guards or on rear license plates. The cloth and reflector are visible for many yards.

Shipping:

Differential Rate From Italian Ports Rescinded

A $1.25-per-ton differential rate on all goods being shipped from Italian ports to Boston which had Boston shipping men incensed last week, was rescinded today. Cause of the rescinding was a bombardment of telegrams, phone calls and cables to officials of the seven members of the West Coast of Italy-North Atlantic Conference (which put into effect) and to officials in Washington.

Five of the Conference members are Italian lines. The other two are the American Export Line and the Dollar Line, both flying the American flag and also receiving government subsidies.

Satisfied after this short but strenuous struggle, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and secretary of the Boston Port Authority, said:

"This victory promises a far-reaching effect with the possible amicable adjustment of other rate and differential fights, and is a possible aid in having inserted in the ship subsidy bill (now being considered by a senate committee in Washington) a paragraph to the effect that no subsidy shall be allowed except that Boston will be given equal rate treatment with other Atlantic ports by all steamship lines receiving such subsidies."

Strike:

Garment Workers Sentenced for Assault

Robert and Edward Handorf of Chelsea, sentenced today to serve one month in the House of Correction on a finding of guilty of assault and battery March 4 in the recent garment strike, appealed from Judge Joseph T. Zottoli's ruling in Municipal Court, and were held in $50 bail.

William Doksir of Dorchester appealed a $10 fine on an assault and battery charge, and Frank Capapino of East Boston, charged with hurling missiles, was released in $50 on appeal from a $10 fine.

Citizens Ask $13,000,000 Cut by Curley

Governor Is Accused of Exceeding Authority in State Pay Roll

Curley Makes Reply

Declares Tax Group Is Tool of G. O. P. State Committee

Governor Curley lost no time today in replying to demands of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations for a $13,000,000 cut in his budget.

Members of the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means—including the nine Republican members who have taken so many shots at the Curley budget this session—found on their desks today a neatly printed and bound 13-page pamphlet from the taxpayers federation outlining just how substantial cuts might be made. Before they had time to scan the brochure, Governor Curley sent them a nine-page reply.

He opened it by commenting: "It will be interesting to note how the royal purple candidates, the near purple, and the faint-tinge-of purple regard the report of the Ways and Means Committee and the report of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' League."

Calls It G. O. P. Organ

Renewing his attack on the Taxpayers Federation as being a Republican Party organ, the Governor said:

"The stupidity of the strategy of the Republican state committee in working the Massachusetts Taxpayers League overtime in an endeavor to convince the public that it is not an appendage of the Republican organization was clearly proven in the press this morning."

Governor Curley branded the entire report as political, adding that, "under the exigencies of the times it becomes an important question for the appropriating body to consider as between the partisan clamor of the agents of the Republican machine and the need for adequate support of the functions of government which appear as necessary to the happiness and well-being of the middle classes."

Promises No Extravagance

Replying directly to criticism of excessive expenditures in the executive department, the Governor said:

"As regards expenditures by the Governor's Council and for the maintenance of the Governor's car and minor details of that character, which come purely under the head of politics in their injection into the discussion of the budget, the public may rest assured that no unnecessary or wasteful expenditure will be made."

The Governor defended the bond issue which the Ways and Means Committee and the federation proposed to eliminate entirely.

The Governor claimed that taxpayers' recommendations to eliminate the new hospital building program bolster his own statement that "there has been callous brutality in the consideration of the wards of the State."

Say Law Violated

Increasing state pay rolls in direct violation of state law and favoritism to certain contractors on highway construction projects were included in charges fired at Governor Curley's administration by the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations in a brief calling for a $13,000,000 slash in the Governor's 1936 budget recommendations.

The brief, submitted to the joint committee on ways and means now considering the Governor's $78,000,000 budget, calls for elimination of the $9,000,000 proposed bond issues for various building projects, and $2,000,000 savings each in the proposed general fund and highway fund expenditures.

Cost Up, Income Down

The brief called attention to the numerous department head and division head requests for funds to provide salary increases and salaries for additional employees. The federation placed itself directly opposed to these increases.

"It is apparent," the brief said, "that the cost of debt service and the cost of personnel have mounted to new heights while the income of Massachusetts, which must meet these costs, has been shrinking."

The federation condemned the Governor's travel and other expenses and said, "The Governor's secretary has asserted to your committee that these expenditures were justifiable for the purpose of spreading 'hope and joy' among the people." Others may feel, commented the federation, "that they are a demonstration either of callous contempt for the plight of the taxpayers or of incredible ignorance of the existing economic situation."

Cites Law Flouting

Regarding increased state service employment, the report stated:

"Spenders in their rush to increase the pay rolls have in far too many instances countenanced or participated in violations of the law. In spite of the fact that all officials may be presumed to know the law, there have been public admissions by persons in authority that actions in clear violations of these laws have taken place. Some of our public servants have not hesitated to state that they are above the law."

In connection with this statement the report points out the law which prohibits department heads and others from spending beyond the amounts authorized by the Legislature and which provides that the officials must obtain legislative sanction for new appointments.

Radio Hearers Prefer News, Check Reveals

10 to 15 Per Cent More Persons Tune In When Hoover Speaks

Advertising Check

Listening Habits Change With Income Group, Audimeter Shows

The listening preferences of an invisible radio audience were made public today following 12 weeks of comprehensive study by two radio engineers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Robert F. Elder and Prof L. F. Woodruff.

Last month they announced that among Boston's radio stations, WNAC was the most popular, with WAAB coming second and WEEI and WBZ tying for third place. This time they are interested in knowing what programs were most listened to. Two talks by former President Hoover were recorded and the number of listening sets jumped up each time 10 to 15 per cent. President Roosevelt's message, coming at 9 p. m., showed a rise of 10 per cent in listeners over the previous program.

Power Drop Explained

Professor Elder accounted for the power drop noted at several electric power stations during the President's last speech by the simple probability that many families turned out two or three lights in the house while gathering around the radio.

Device used for collecting this data is an "audimeter" designed by the two radio men for attachment to home radio sets. It automatically records on paper the date and time when the radio is turned on and the stations to which it is tuned. One hundred of these meters have been placed in homes since Christmas, the researchers placing five in homes of the wealthy, 20 in homes of the upper middle class, 45 among small merchants and skilled mechanics while 30 went to those families on relief or earning low wages. This was done in order to get a good cross section of the entire population.

News Is in Favor

Results: News is outstanding in favor, though it shows scrambled results at 6 p. m. according to Professor Elder.

At that hour the top class in income chooses news, the middle income class takes jazz and the low income group seeks melodrama. Major Bowes draws equally from all three classes. The Ford Symphony gets 21.6 per cent of class 1, 10.3 per cent of class 2 and 7.5 per cent of class 3 income listeners.

Jack Benny is up to Major Bowes in Class 1, but not in the lower brackets. When Eddie Cantor shifted his hour from opposite Major Bowes time to opposite Jack Benny, he increased the total listeners on at 7 p. m. Apparently he did not take business from either Bowes or Benny, but more listeners tuned in at 7 p. m. when another good drawing program was added at that hour.

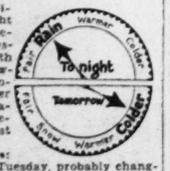
Methods Often Faulty

From the standpoint of the advertiser or sponsor of radio programs it is most desirable to know the size of the audience listening. The audimeter placed in test homes thought to represent a true cross-section of the total population is the only device able to give such data at present. Indirectly, figures have been gained in many ways—by keeping track of the "fan mail" sent to radio stations, by noting the increase in use of advertised products, and by watching the load curve at sectional electric power houses. There are many faults and discrepancies in conclusions resulting from the use of such figures, however.

A most important advantage of the audimeter method, it is claimed, is the fact that since installation of the recording instruments involves personal visits to the homes, it is possible to study the listening habits of different groups of the population. "The economic breakdown," points out, Prof. Elder, "is most significant. It appears, for instance, that the families with incomes in the $2500 and over bracket do more listening on Sundays than do any of the other groups. On weekdays, however, the middle bracket ($1200 to $2500) leads in number of listeners."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Tuesday, becoming colder Tuesday, possibly with snow flurries; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; moderate variable winds becoming northwest or north.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Tuesday, probably changing to snow in the west and north portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday and in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Maine: Rain tonight and Tuesday, probably changing to snow and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and colder tonight and Tuesday, changing to snow Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, shifting north or northwest late tonight or Tuesday; overcast weather with rain tonight or Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	34	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	64	68
Chicago	34	34	New York	48	48
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	56	54
Jacksonville	62	62	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	42	40	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	54	54
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 17.
B—Minimum, March 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:11 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:13 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:22 p. m.

Providence Drops 200 Men on Staff Of Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—The Providence Public Works Department in preparing its budget for the fiscal year did not anticipate such heavy snow storms and as a result at least 500 workers of the department will be dismissed because of the lack of funds.

Charles A. Maguire, Public Works Commissioner, stated that 200 regular employees would not report for work today and that additional layoffs would be ordered this week.

Mr. Maguire said that the dismissal order was due entirely to the lack of funds as the result of heavy snowfall and the long periods necessary for the men to clear the highways.

Changes Denied

Asked if the recent Democratic defeat at the polls on the constitutional convention issue did not play a part in the curtailment program, as many in his department are considered the "vote getters of the Democratic machine," Mr. Maguire said: "There is not a word of truth in it. If such a claim is being made, in my judgment it is being made for political capital and to afford an opportunity for criticism of this department. Politics has nothing to do with it."

The commissioner pointed out that in preparing the budget the finance committee had allowed him but $20,000, and as the removal cost almost three times as much he was forced to take funds from other departments to meet the expenses.

This taking from his other appropriations, he declared, will be responsible for the discharging of hundreds of men if he is to keep within his appropriation for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Other Branches Short

He said that probably the number of men to be laid off permanently, or temporarily, would be decreased if money was available from other sources. However, other city officials declared that they were having difficulty in keeping within their budgets and could give little to aid Mr. Maguire's department.

In connection with the discharge of the 200 workers and the prediction that "several hundred more will go" this week Mr. Maguire said: "There will be no question about this department keeping within its appropriation this year."

Continuing he said: "Because of the extraordinary cost of snow removal and the severe winter weather with its attendant storm the $20,000 appropriation for snow removal was woefully inadequate.

Pointed Out Early

"This was pointed out early in the year to the finance committee. The entire cost for these unbudgeted conditions has been charged to the street cleaning appropriation. Further costs reflected from these conditions must be applied to the highway repairs which will be the most extensive the city has ever had to make.

"These costs will have further ramifications throughout the water and sewer maintenance departments. As a consequence, all departmental expenses must be pared to an extreme that will cripple department activities until such time as ways and means are found to finance these departments for these unexpected costs which had to be met and which were beyond the power of anyone to anticipate."

The discharge order effective today was not the first given by the commissioner. At least four times during the past year highway gangs have been decreased and the water works force cut because of the lack of funds. No public announcements of the layoffs were made at the time.

Veterans' Preference Undermines Civil Service

War veterans, through their present preference ratings in civil service examinations, have gained strangle holds on various Massachusetts civil service positions to such an extent that better qualified young men are barred from state and municipal service.

It is a well known fact that when veterans are competing against nonveterans in a civil service examination the examination, as a rule, might be marked "for veterans only" as far as any chance the civilians may have to obtain the positions in question.

Fight to Continue

Last week, during the hearing on a measure to eliminate the veterans preference when veterans were competing against persons who were too young to enlist or be drafted in the World War or who were physically disabled at the time of the war, the case for the younger man was forcefully presented.

But not even the backers of the bill expect the measure will be passed by the Legislature this year, or next. But as in the case of labor agitation which takes years to hammer through, the proponents predict success in a few years.

But right now those persons eager to maintain Massachusetts civil service standards at a high level are fighting vigorously against another veterans' preference measure.

Bill Awaits Curley Action

This bill, already passed by both branches of the Legislature and now before Governor Curley for his signature, would permit mayors, selectmen, and other officials to appoint Spanish-American veterans to civil service positions without an examination. In other words, regardless of any lack of mental or physical qualifications for a civil service position, such a veteran could be placed upon the civil service eligible list and could be appointed over another duly qualified applicant whose education and training would assure maintenance or elevation of civil service standards.

This measure would open civil service to political appointees and thus be a step toward annihilation of civil service standards. The proposed legislation has been before the Legislature several times either to be defeated or vetoed by various

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governors. Gov. Roger Walcott in 1899 was the first to veto a similar proposal. Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1932 vetoed a measure to exempt veterans of the Spanish-American, Philippine Insurrection or the Chinese Relief Expedition from certain civil service provisions.

Ely's Veto Message

In his veto message, Governor Ely stated: "It has been argued that while in theory there are 6000 veterans affected by this legislation that in fact not more than 50 are actually so affected. The trouble with such an argument is that if this legislation becomes law, in due course of time the principle is firmly established that veterans become qualified, regardless of the nature of the service, for positions in the administration of state affairs without examination or qualification. Such a result would completely annihilate civil service in Massachusetts. It would penalize the younger generation of citizens, and prevent them from participating in the public service."

It appears that Governor Curley can be relied upon to veto the present Spanish-American veterans bill, inasmuch as he vetoed similar legislation last year. All persons eager to raise Massachusetts civil service standards, regardless of political affiliations, are looking to the Governor in this matter. They feel he will not fail them.

The proponents of the legislation, it is understood, are not powerful enough to override the veto. That may be the reason why some of the legislators voted for the preference bill in the first place, knowing that the measure would be quashed anyway and decided to cash in on whatever voting support there is behind the proposal.

* * *

More Candidates

Former State Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General. Remembered best as the small-statured man with the powerful voice, Mr. Finnegan failed of reelection in 1934.

Partly responsible for his defeat was the Mrs. Hannah Connors group which threatened to "get" him if he voted for a measure setting up a Massachusetts housing board to provide for federal housing projects. This Hannah Connors group was made up of several real estate owners who stood to lose through federal housing construction. Senator Finnegan ignored the threat and voted for the measure. Just how much of a part the Connors group played in the election defeat of Mr. Finnegan is not quite certain. However, their opposition helped toss him out.

Mr. Finnegan is the second announced Democratic candidate for Attorney General. Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield was the first in the field. District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty of Springfield is also known to be looking fondly at Paul A. Dever's job.

Edgar M. Mills

N. H. Notches Again Open

CONCORD, N. H., March 16 (AP)—Crawford, Pinkham and Franconia notches in the White Mountains, closed temporarily last week by slides of ice and snow, are open to traffic again, J. Harold Johnson, Assistant Highway Commissioner, reported today. Mr. Johnson said reports showed all communities in New Hampshire can be reached over highways, although detours are necessary in some instances.

Textile Union Avows Intent To Organize South

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (AP)—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, informed textile leaders today that union workers "have decided to take matters into their own hands for their own welfare and the welfare of their own industry."

"It is our plan to organize the South so strongly that northern manufacturers, who feel that they can move their plants below the Mason-Dixon line and break down standards at the expense of the workers, will hesitate," Mr. McMahon asserted.

Legislation Pushed

Mr. McMahon announced the union's plans after a four-day session of the U. T. W. executive council. At the same time he said that a committee including union representatives would confer Wednesday with President Roosevelt and seek his support of the National Textile Act.

The committee will consist of Mr. McMahon as chairman, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the U. T. W.; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Representative Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania, sponsor of the textile measure.

Directing Campaign

Mr. McMahon also announced that a committee of seven, chosen by the U. T. W. executive board, would direct the campaign. Its membership includes, besides Mr. Gorman and himself, he said, Vice-President John A. Peel, Greenville, S. C.; Vice-President William F. Kelly, Philadelphia; Emile Rieve, president of the Federation of Full Fashion Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia; Frank Schweitzer, secretary of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Workers, Paterson, N. J.; and George Baldanzi, president of the Dyers, Finishers and Bleachers Federation, Paterson, N. J.

Coast Guard Seizes Alleged Liquor Boat

PORTLAND, Maine, March 16 (AP)—Absence of United States Commissioner Richard K. Gould prevented the scheduled arraignment today of the Canadian crew of the 72-foot Miserinko, Lunenberg, N. S., power craft, arrested on charges of liquor smuggling.

Federal officials expected the men, Captain George L. Lohnes, Harold Westover, Titus Mossman, Bronson Cluett, Herbert Knickle and Fred Amerault, all of Lunenberg, would be arraigned tomorrow. The Miserinko, loaded with 7200 gallons of alcohol, was captured by the coastguard patrol boat Harriet Lane 15 miles east of Jeffreys Ledge late Saturday.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

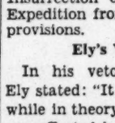
Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Fenway: 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:09. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan, Walter C. Kelly and Evelyn Knapp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:52, 5:38, 8:24.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East of Java," with Charles Bickford. 2:06, 5:10, 8:20. Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:46, 6:50, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Petrified Forest." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

EXETER—Irene Dunn and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Joan Blondell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." 4:08, 7:30.



FINE ARTS—"Shalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:06, 4:06, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:04, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:18, 2:39, 5, 7:18, 9:39.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:15, 6:30, 9:20. Also "King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter. 1:30, 4:48, 8.

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:36, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Harlemania," an all Negro musical revue.

TREMONT — "David Copperfield." 9:41 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Oliver the 8th," with Laurel and Hardy. 8, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:45.

BOSTON—Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." 10:53 a. m., 1:53, 4:53, 7:53, 10:33. Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Niraka in her "Butterfly Dance."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow." Movie Milestones," Bill Corum's "Winter Sports," "Richard Wagner" (Impressionistic scenes and music). Also other shorts.

MODERN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tango," with Marian Nixon, Chick Chandler and Marie Prevost. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Symphony, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Arbeiter Hall, 23 Armory Avenue. 8.

Other Events

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Sixth in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, member of the Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset, 7:30.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Address on "Abolition of Veterans' Preference for Civil Service," by Frank Reel. Also instrumental trio. 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 6.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—"Crime Prevention," by George Gloss, with music and movies. City Square Y. M. C. A. 7:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. Illustrated lecture, "The Jungle Islands of the South Seas," by Sidney N. Shurcliff. 3 Joy Street. 8.

WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL—Talks on taxes by Reginald W. Bird and Nelson A. Roberts. Columbia Street. 7:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

ROSLINDALE WPA DRAMATICS—Roslindale Community Theater in "Poor Henry." Beethoven School, Washington Street. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"Recreation," by Arthur P. Wellington, with instrumental trio. Channing Church, East Cottage Street. 8.

QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Kingston Hall, Granite Building. 8:30.

Tomorrow

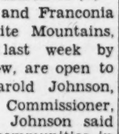
Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Philharmonic Symphony, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. 2:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Concert by the Chromatic Club. 10:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Spanish Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.



BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Address on "The Massachusetts Nautical School and the Schoolship Nantucket," by Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N. Retd. Council Chamber, Old State House. 2:30.

WEST ROXBURY WOMAN'S CLUB — Talk on "Fortuny Fabrics," by Mrs. Alfred M. Butler. Also program by Anne Miller Woodward, contralto soloist. Unitarian Parish House, Corey Street at Centre. 2.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Interpreting the Sales Story in Type," by Douglas C. McMurtrie. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Regular meeting. Sessions at 1:30, 2:30, and 3. Hotel Vendome.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Discussion of international relations and world friendship. Hotel Statler. 12:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE—"Current Events," by John P. Murphy, with music and vaudeville. Marginal Street Social Center, Marginal Street. 10:30.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes. Christopher Gibson School, Morse Street. 2.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Some Misunderstood Features of the Townsend Plan," by William K. Mason. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

Flood Conditions Improving Throughout New England Area; Rehabilitation Work Is Begun

New Hampshire and Vermont reported greatly improved flood conditions today and even Maine, despite the threat of ice jammed for 20 miles above Bangor, found apprehension relieved when ice blocks began to break away from the main field and run free. A jam at Milford, 15 miles above the city, now constitutes the main threat to the city.

In the Androscoggin and Kennebec Valleys rehabilitation work was under way and disrupted train schedules being straightened out. Wyman Dam engineers at Bingham in the Kennebec watershed said the effects of any additional rain would be felt there within 12 hours, the Associated Press reported. Kennebec waters poured through one gate of the dam at slightly more than 8000 cubic feet a second. Three other gates were held closed to prevent inundation of downstream towns.

Lumbermen on the upper reaches of the Kennebec, Dead River and Lake Moxie faced the laborious work of collecting logs, scattered over the lowlands and carried down river when log landings were washed out.

Textile cities along the lower Merrimac were regarded as safe today. The engineer of locks and dams at Lowell reported a drop of 4½ feet above the dam and six feet below in the past 24 hours.

The Connecticut has spent its force, according to the Weather Bureau at Hartford which sees no indication of another crest coming down from the upper valley even with the heavy snow-cover in the extreme north.

Stations in the Blackstone valley, through southeastern Massachusetts into Rhode Island, reported the river returning within its banks.

Total flood fatalities were placed at 28 by the Associated Press today.

Maine Floods Receding After $2,000,000 Damage; Repairs Already Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16—Their toll in property losses exceeding $2,000,000, the raging waters of the Kennebec, Androscoggin and Penobscot, Maine's largest rivers, were receding slowly today as residents of their respective river valleys breathed sighs of relief and turned bravely toward the task of rehabilitation.

Three days of pelting rains, melting snows and ice transformed the usually quite placid Kennebec into a roaring torrent which swept down its valley, overflowed its banks to raise particular havoc in Augusta, Gardiner and Hallowell and to wreck the Richmond-Dresden $300,000 bridge for which the State is still paying.

The Major Loss

Two spans of the five-span steel bridge broke before the ice jam, which piled huge cakes of ice 20 feet high around the structure and up river for more than a mile. A third span broke away and sank some distance down river. This bridge was the major loss but on the Androscoggin the Maine Central Railroad bridge between Brunswick and Topsham crumbled before a 10-foot wall of ice and water though crews had weighted the structure with seven carloads of rocks. No trains had been allowed over this 750-foot structure since last Friday.

Flood dangers are not yet over though under ordinary temperatures there should be no more trouble, officials believe. There is an estimated foot of water in the snows of the Kennebec watershed. Cold weather would retard its melting, allow time for the river to drop and doubtless prevent more disaster.

Funds Sought

Flood relief funds from various agencies of the Federal Government are being sought by Governor Brann. The Governor is reported already to have secured one grant of $50,000 and to have negotiations under way for more. WPA workers throughout the State will be turned to flood control projects if authority can be obtained from Washington for this move, Albert Abrahamson, State WPA Administrator, said. He requested blanket authority to take men from other relief projects in favor of a state-wide flood control project.

Damage on the Kennebec River was by far the worst of the three major rivers, though by today the situation had improved greatly. In Hallowell 50 families left their homes and went to higher ground. In the three communities of Gardiner, Augusta and Hallowell more than 200 fled to safety.

Losses Run High

Losses running into hundreds of thousands of dollars were reported in the business sections of these communities. In Gardiner and Hallowell water stood three and four feet deep in the principal business streets, flooding stores and coming in so rapidly that in most instances little stock was saved. In Gardiner the National Guard was brought into action to protect stores from looting by persons possessing boats and canoes which police could not commandeer. Gardiner, like Brunswick and some other communities, was without electric power Saturday.

One shoe factory in Gardiner reported loss estimated at $100,000 in stock and machinery. Destruction of coal wharves and individual business losses averaging between $2000 and $20,000 were reported.

Eliminated View

Flood waters were said to have virtually eliminated from view the Edwards Dam at Augusta as water below the dam reached a height equal to that above it. There were four feet of water in the City Hall and a majority of the business district buildings were flooded and without heat. Mill losses in machinery and equipment were heavy. Valuable lumber piles were swept like matches out of lumber yards and down river. Bridges were closed or swept away.

Highways in the valleys were depositories for huge cakes of river ice. Washouts are too numerous to estimate and costs of highway repairs will be tremendous.

Jams Dynamited

On the Androscoggin, ice jams were dynamited to prevent worse conditions than those prevailing. Water rose in Lewiston to the highest level since the flood of 1896 swept away the Lewiston-Auburn Bridge. The angry waters pushed huge cakes of ice against the basement of the First Auburn Trust Company. Water stood seven feet deep in the basement of mills bordering the river.

Veterans Planning To Buy Farms With Bonus Are Warned

To veterans who are eager to buy farms with their bonus money, the National Emergency Council today sent a special message, warning against "imprudent investments."

Recently the Massachusetts branch of the council suggested to bonus receivers that investment of their capital in farms would protect them from "being bilked out of their money."

In the announcement today the council reported that a poll now being taken indicates many veterans are eager to take up farming. Operating as a co-ordinating unit, the council has grouped all federal and state farm agencies to help the prospective veteran farmer.

The Resettlement Administration, which cannot lend on real estate, can make loans for seed, livestock, equipment and fertilizer. The Farm Credit Administration, however, can make loans up to 40 or 50 per cent of the assessed value of property. It was pointed out, however, that veterans will not find farming an easy life, but hard work suited only to men with "at least some" experience.

Propeller Club Arranges Contest

Shipping that brought fortunes to early New Englanders, all but forgotten in the "industrial years" that followed the urge to "go West," is coming into its own again.

And the Propeller Club of the United States is doing its bit to hasten the movement. In each of the 50 units of the club, scattered throughout the country, committees are actively working today in arranging for a prize essay contest for high school students calculated to imbue the coming generation with thoughts of the American Merchant Marine.

Prizes offered for the best essays include a round trip to the Mediterranean, another to Antwerp, two to the West Indies, one to France, two three-day cruises to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, one to Scandinavia, one to Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, two sea trips, and a 90-day voyage, limited to a boy student, aboard a freighter to South America. Also a cash prize of $100 is offered.

Topic for high school students to write about this year is "The Relation of the American Merchant Marine to Manufacturing, Agriculture and Labor." But they must keep their offerings down to 2000 words. Winners are to be announced on National Maritime Day, May 22.

Nonmagnetic Ship Planned for Research

LONDON (AP)—A nonmagnetic ship, for the investigation of problems of variation of the earth's magnetic field, is to be constructed by the British Admiralty, it is announced.

It will be the first ship of its kind since the ill-fated Carnegie, built by the Carnegie Institute, wrecked in 1929.

Iron will be eliminated as far as possible in both construction and equipment.

How Harvard Paper Got Discarded Told By Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt carefully explained today to chagrined editors of the Harvard Alumni Magazine that no slur was intended because a copy of their publication, sent to the President, happened to be found on a table in the servants' sitting room, down next to the White House kitchen.

The discovery of the magazine in such a lowly position by a guest who was guided through the new kitchen quarters some time back, caused considerable concern to the editors of Harvard's graduate journal, who did not hesitate to express their feeling freely in print.

The President's wife today assured the Harvard men that the magazine had been thoroughly read and then discarded as of no particular interest to others. Probably, she said, some employee "who had an interest in Boston or Harvard," found it and carried it down to read.

In the upstairs hall of the White House is a table continually covered with a score of latest magazines of all types. When they are no longer current, they are distributed at Mrs. Roosevelt's direction, some to the Hyde Park library, some to Warm Springs and others are sent downstairs for the employees to look at in their spare moments.

Apples, Like Collars, Now Come in Sizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Control of the sizes of apples and the coloration of varieties have been demonstrated in field tests here by horticulturists from the Washington State College experiment station after a seven-year test program with fertilizer application on Jonathan tsees.

Orchardists generally look upon fertilizers as necessary in the treatment of soil to promote and sustain tree vitality and to produce volume and quality in fruit. Control over sizing of the fruit, consequently, through tests made by Mr. F. L. Overly and Mr. E. L. Overholser, has gained widespread attention among horticultural authorities.

Market increase in production followed the use of nitrogen alone or in combination with other elements. Phosphorus and potassium used in combination, without nitrogen showed no increase. Where they were used alone, there was a decrease of 36 per cent with phosphorus and 24 per cent with potassium. The application of these two chemicals resulted however in finer color and smaller apples than those grown without fertilizer.

Curtis Estate $187,000

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The late Vice-President Curtis left an estate valued at $187,000. This was disclosed when his will was admitted to probate in the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday.

Pawtucket Is Proud Of Floodproof Hall

By the Associated Press

Pawtucket, R. I., March 16

PAWTUCKET'S city government, proud of its new city hall, took a quarter-page advertisement after flood waters subsided to boast "not a drop of water entered into your new city hall."

The advertisement, under the signature of Public Works Commissioner Albert J. Lamarre, attributed the result not only to "sound engineering and splendid construction," but also to "the careful planning and experience of the present Administration."

From the West Coast

Bert Prival of the Hollywood Symphonic Ballet

In the Ballet, "Hollywood," to Be Given at All Three Performances at the Boston Opera House, Next Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Afternoon

What's Going On in the Arts

The Fabien Sevitzky Ensemble

IF THERE has ever been a doubt in the mind of anyone as to the practical value of the work Mr. Sevitzky has undertaken with his Young Musicians Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble, that doubt must have been dispelled at the concert which these groups gave in Jordan Hall Saturday evening under the baton of Mr. Sevitzky, with Margaret Halstead, soprano, as assisting artist. A large audience listened with obvious pleasure to a program which listed six portions of the Mozart Requiem; the Overture to Douglas Moore's opera, "White Wings," in a first performance in Boston; the "Lament of Ian the Proud," by Griffes; "Senta's Ballad," from the "Flying Dutchman," sung by Miss Halstead, and a trio of excerpts from "The Meistersinger."

The Requiem was a large order for youthful singers, but those under Mr. Sevitzky's baton knew precisely what was expected of them and gave it to the best of their ability. Tone quality throughout was excellent, with top notes freely achieved and dynamics well managed. The fortissimo passages of "Rex Tremendae" were especially effective and the melodic line of the "Lacrimosa" and "Agnus Dei" was nicely sustained. Turning to the orchestra, one found it giving support of really professional dimensions, matching the voices in clean attacks and releases and producing an astonishingly large volume of tone when necessary. In the Wagnerian excerpts, for orchestra alone, these young people gave a distinguished account of themselves. We have heard more experienced players give a less commendable performance. It was unfortunate that Mr. Sevitzky should have wasted the talents of his orchestra upon the Moore opus. His faithfulness to the cause of American composers led him considerably astray in this instance.

Miss Halstead made her Boston début upon this occasion, revealing a voice which is full, rich, well controlled and of even quality throughout its gamut. She did not quite catch the spirit of the "Lament," but she was so successful in "Senta's Ballad" that the audience demanded an immediate repetition. Singularly enough, the repetition was even better than the initial performance. To Mr. Sevitzky and to the board of governors of the Ensembles should be extended congratulations upon one of the most interesting programs yet heard from this group.

G. M. S.

Samuel Chamberlain

ETCHINGS by Samuel Chamberlain are on view at Goodspeed's, 7 Ashburton Place. He is instructor in the graphic arts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a resident of Marblehead, which he has portrayed in a drypoint.

Mr. Chamberlain lived for some time in Europe, where he made on the etched plate portraits of historic structures. He has been partial to the Gothic and has depicted several cathedrals and a number of architectural details. He has also portrayed the small, old dwellings of the cathedral towns. And his subjects sometimes spread to outlying districts, where trees and fields occupy his interest.

The sheer magnitude of the job Mr. Chamberlain has performed is worthy of admiration. These are no hasty, casual impressions, no facile sketches transcribed upon the plate. They are painstaking drawings, with an abundance of details which reveal the intricate and elaborate ornamentation of the Gothic type. Mr. Chamberlain accepts a self-imposed challenge to tell as complete a story as possible and he succeeds in conveying a truly architectural characterization in which the bulk is realized and in which all the little pinnacles and crockets and niches, the fine open traceries of Gothic surface decoration, are given full play. He gives them bulk, he gives them extension. His eye apprehends and his hand records. And when he portrays the little town houses, there too he leaves no doubt as to the shape and projection of shutter, roof, cornice, window. He seems to have the architect's eye for salient line, functional form and stylistic features.

Turning to nature, Mr. Chamberlain loses his cunning; somehow his apprehension of form and weight fails, and the trees become areas of line which do not read too clearly. There is lacking density, movement, the feeling of emergence, growth, resistance, which the artist must indicate in living, growing things. Such superiority in architectural themes is not unusual. Medieval illuminators of biblical texts often showed a parallel efficiency in the one kind of portrayal and want of realization in the other.

D. A.

Ancient Stagecoach At Greenfield Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 16—This town's ancient stagecoach was granted a year of grace at the annual town business meeting when proposals to sell the once sturdy vehicle brought an eloquent plea from J. T. Seller for the preservation of the valuable antique.

The coach has been in the town's possession for years beyond the recall of the oldest resident and has been used but once in the last 10 years, that time in a parade. The annual storage charge aroused the more economical town meeting members, but this objection was quieted by the suggestion that it be stored at the new fire station, which will have room and to spare.

Another reminder of days long past, the Paul Revere bell that hangs in the old Chapman Street school, also went undisturbed. A motion to dispose of the school property was rejected when the town meeting members felt the site too valuable because of its nearness to the center of the town.

Help for Idle Youth Proposed in Project Before Concord, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 16—The plan today to establish a permanent organization to assist the city's unemployed youth is being considered by citizens of Concord.

While details of the plan have not yet been revealed, a committee is now canvassing the city to seek recommendations on the proposed organization. Comprised by both men and women and assisted by four representative youths, the committee will make its report on March 26.

The object of this organization is to set up a permanent relief system constantly at hand to help the unemployed youth adjust himself as he "starts out into the world." This movement is said to be the first of its kind in New Hampshire.

William H. Macurda, speaking for the committee, declared that the movement would have no direct connection with the National Youth Administration, a temporary governmental agency. The movement is sponsored entirely by private initiative.

Honors Bestowed On B. U. Seniors

The highest honors that can go to seniors in Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters were awarded at a special assembly when the valedictorian and salutatorian were announced by Dean T. Lawrence Davis. Margaret Bruce of Eastondale, will be valedictorian and Dorothy Murphy of Lynn salutatorian.

Miss Bruce has had a scholastic average of 91.55 during her four years in Boston University. She has also found time to belong to the Glee Club and French Club, and play on the volleyball and basketball teams.

Dorothy Murphy has a scholastic standing only slightly below that of Miss Bruce, with an average of 90.49. She is president of the Writers Club, a member of the editorial staff of Varia, college literary publication, secretary of the Psychology Club, college representative on the Hub, all-university yearbook, member of the Student Government Board and newly-elected permanent secretary of the class of 1936.

Behind the Microphones

"I hate to see the evening sun go down." That first phrase, known to every dance lover, denotes none other than the "St. Louis Blues," which has become an American classic. Tonight, WNAC, 7:15 p. m., W. C. Handy, composer of that famous melody, will be a guest with Ted Husing and the Charioteers, Negro quartet, and will play his own version of the "St. Louis Blues" on the trumpet. The song was composed in 1914.

Incidentally the version usually served to dancers by American orchestras is not in the original spirit of the "blues." These melodies were intended to be sung in a mournful fashion indicative of the singer's mood, hence "blues." It was Roy Bargy, we believe, who first gave the tango rhythm to the middle section of the "St. Louis Blues" for a rendition by Paul Whiteman's Orchestra. This may have been done to suggest the Spanish occupation of Louisiana and to intimate the fact that the disappointed singer of these blues may have gone down the Mississippi River to New Orleans to forget his sorrows.

The Charioteers Quartet will open with Handy's "Loveless Love," composed in 1921, and will conclude with the "Memphis Blues" which are nearly as famous as the "St. Louis Blues."

Girl to Invade Minstrel Program

The Greater Minstrels, WBZ, 9 p. m., sacred precincts of the male heretofore, will be invaded tonight by Kay St. Germain, popular soloist with Anson Weeks' orchestra, a Pacific Coast unit. Gus Van, interlocutor of the minstrels, anticipating an end men's strike, decided to prepare for the eventuality and break precedent at the same time by engaging a woman soloist.

Miss St. Germain, a Portland, Ore., girl, early decided on a singing career. On a dare she journeyed to San Francisco, sought an audition with Anson Weeks, and was signed immediately.

Lionel Barrymore As Commentator

The Studio Party, transferred from New York to Hollywood to allow Sigmund Romberg to engage in motion picture work, will have Lionel Barrymore as commentator. Mr. Barrymore, who has hitherto confined himself principally to guest appearances, has been signed for an extended series. He will be supported tonight, WEEI, 9:30 p. m., by Cora Sue Collins, child star who doubled for Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Cora Sue will ask questions on the music which Mr. Barrymore will answer.

Josephine Tumminia, 21-year-old coloratura soprano, will sing the "Polonaise" from "Mignon." Miss Tumminia made her debut at the San Francisco Opera House last November as Rosina in "The Barber of Seville." Her father, a barber from San Francisco, was in the audience.

Except for the addition of guest soloists the program content of the Studio Party will remain the same, the presentation of operetta and light classical melodies in Mr. Romberg's own style.

All-Beethoven Program on Music Guild Period

In the serious music field on Tuesday afternoon the following programs may be of interest to radio listeners:

All-Beethoven program by instrumental quartet in NBC Music Guild period, WEEI, 1:45 p. m. Josef Stopak, violinist, Leon Fleitman, violinist, and Arthur Lora, flutist, will perform Beethoven's Serenade for Flute, Violin and Viola in D Major, seven movements. The remainder of the program, Beethoven's Sonata in A Minor, Op. 23, in three movements, may be heard by tuning WEAF direct or to WTIC, Hartford, WCSH, Portland, Maine, or some other station on the NBC-WEAF chain.

Pro Arte String Quartet, in Library of Congress Musicale, WNAC, 3:30 p. m. The program consists of Bela Bartok's Quartet No. 4 and lyric pieces by Alban Berg.

Farewell Concert By Lawrence Tibbett

Rather regretfully listeners will bid good-by to Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, in the last program of his current series, tomorrow, WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Mr. Tibbett's radio season concludes with the Metropolitan Opera season and thereafter he will be off on a spring concert tour. By summer he will again be before the cameras at Hollywood making "The Mark of Zorro," last filmed as a silent picture with Douglas Fairbanks as principal.

For his radio audience, Mr. Tibbett has picked out a few favorites. Leading, of course, is "De Glory Road" of Jacques Wolfe, which has become recognized as Mr. Tibbett's theme song. Other selections in the final program will be the "Prologue" from "Pagliacci," Del Riego's "Oh, Dry Those Tears," "Hand Organ Man," also by Jacques Wolfe, and "Alone" from the film "A Night at the Opera." The orchestra under Don Voorhees will present an arrangement of "Dardanella," that postwar favorite which started off the jazz era.

Music and Poetry in New Program

Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra, recently returned to the radio networks, will start a "Nocturne" period, WAAB, 11 o'clock Tuesday evening. David Ross, Columbia's poet-announcer, will read selected verse to the accompaniment of Mr. Robison's music.

Mr. Robison will sing in his own style, "Joe Turner Blues," "Poor Tired Children," "I'se Been 'Buked," and "Lord, I've Come a Long, Long Ways." Orchestra selections will be "Round the Bend," "Little White Donkey," "Hoe Cake," "Honeysuckle Drowse" and "Sweet and Low."

A. D. H.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	March 18	Cherbourg,	March 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar. 18, 8:00 pm
Paris	March 21	Plymouth,	March 27	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm	Mar. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle,	March 28	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

Boosting Maine All-Year Job, State Publicity Board Finds; Summer Plans Now Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 16—A bit annoyed today was the State of Maine Publicity Bureau that so many people think it has a grand rest during winter months. In fact, they have heard so many times, "I suppose you'll be glad when spring comes so you will be busy again" that it has devoted an entire issue of its monthly bulletin to the subject, detailing a typical winter's program.

Because its work is associated with tourist or vacation travel, the Bureau doesn't blame people for thinking that its period of activity exists only from May to November, but it still felt moved to prove that it does not spend intervening months sitting around with hands neatly folded in laps.

Summer Is Busiest

During the summer months, of course, the Bureau employs from three to nine extra people to mail literature, write letters, give travel information or other service to out-of-staters and in-staters alike.

This force is reduced about the middle of September to about four or five employees, who take this time to complete correspondence filing and do general cleanup work, usually neglected during the summer rush season.

In September, before hotel and camp managers leave for Florida, bureau members begin soliciting ads for the booklet, "Maine Invites You," a job which progresses through fall and early winter months.

Lots of Winter Work

Publishing a booklet of its size (80 pages) entails much detail work for employees, consisting of ad reviewing, okaying, printing, and the arranging and checking of advertising, text matter, illustrations, cuts, and selecting cover designs, etc.

This winter the Publicity Bureau prepared and printed a new general folder for use at Sportsmen's Show, clubs, newspapers and others calling attention to "Maine Invites You" and other publications, giving general information on how to use the service.

General correspondence, contrary to popular opinion, does not cease with the close of summer. The bureau receives many letters asking about employment in Maine, names of hotels or other detailed information. Some letters from Maine people even request routings to Florida, Texas or California, hotels en route and restaurant facilities.

Always Helpful

One particularly interesting request concerned a lady who asked what the condition of the highways to Florida would be a week from Tuesday. Although the bureau, because of unsettled weather conditions, could not give her an absolutely sure guide, it did the best it could—called up various automobile agencies and chambers of commerce—and sent her a detailed report of general conditions. Whereupon she thanked the bureau, but said her brother had convinced her not to go by car, but by train.

The bureau receives from 30 to 50 letters a day on varying subjects during winter months. Telephone calls average 50 a day, and include such questions as "My radiator leaks—what shall I do?" "How high is the Fidelity Building?" If the bureau hasn't the answer, it tries to get it.

No Government Aid

Not the least part of its winter activities is the Bureau's financial letter campaign, which begins the first of the year, to raise funds to carry on the work. The bureau, incidentally, is supported by private subscriptions, receiving no grant from the state government. Approximately 250 letters are written during December, to be ready when the new year rolls around.

About the first of November the bureau mails questionnaire cards to hotels, camps, farm board places, etc., asking rates for the coming season, capacity and other information to be used in compiling the booklet. "Hotel, Camp and Farm Board," printed by the Maine Development Commission, listing some 900 places.

Transportation Aids

The Bureau has co-operated with transportation companies on the winter sports snow train and bus schedules, attended meetings, organized parties, mailed winter sports bulletins to some 300 organizations and individuals without and within the state.

This winter the bureau has written a general article on Maine to be used in the World's Encyclopedia published in Chicago, which entailed considerable research and verification of dates.

Each month the bureau prepares and sends out its monthly bulletin to 1200 addresses, including subscribers in Maine, Boston and New York, to newspapers, chambers of commerce and other information bureaus in eastern United States, Canada, and others.

"Just a normal winter," says the bureau. "But it's almost as busy as summer."

Mayor of Lewiston Proposes New Charter

LEWISTON, Maine, March 16 (AP)—Donat J. Levesque (D), neighborhood grocer, who terminated Robert J. Wiseman's nine-term incumbency as Mayor, was inaugurated today as the city's thirty-seventh chief executive.

In his inaugural address Mayor Levesque proposed a nonpartisan committee revise the city's charter. The present charter, he said, was antiquated. He recommended the city issue serial bonds, rather than raise the tax rate, to pay a $100,000 temporary loan negotiated by the outgoing administration.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Durer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Boston Public Library—Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club (Exhibition Room). Through March 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Doll & Richards—Marine paintings by Frank Vining Smith and English water color drawings from Turner to the present time. Opening March 16.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through March 28.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March 21.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of French modern prints. Through March 30.

Boston Art Club—Collection of new paintings by Anthony Thieme, March 16 to April 4.

Junior League—Nineteenth century steel engravings by John Cheney.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University Cambridge—Exhibition of Orrefors Glass, to March 25.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—English water colors, nineteenth century, French drawings and paintings, nineteenth century, Japanese prints, March 6-31. Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Boston City Club—Water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through March 23.

Copley Society—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through March 20.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Gertrude Koch, Bertha Remick and B. Hunter Watt. Gilded Hangings by Mary McDonald. Crafts by Gladys and John Hay. Through March 26.

Symphony Hall—Sculpture, Paintings and Drawings by Gerome Brush at concerts. Through March 21.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Lawrence Tenney Stevens and Woodcarvings by Alice Decker. Through March 20.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of autographs.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.

Grace Horne Gallery—Portraits by Keith Martin. Paintings of Maine and Nova Scotia by Rosamond S. Newberry. Through March 21.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Josephine Clute of Children's Toys and of Flowers. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Drypoints by Samuel Chamberlain. Through March.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New Drawings and Sculpture by Marta Adama. Through March 21.

Women's Republican Club—Drawings by Beatrice Field.

Number Ten Gallery—Van Gogh prints and drawings. Through March 17.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March 21.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Brad and Helen Pent	variety program	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": songs	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Bette Brooks, songs	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	"Checker Board": sports	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 "Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle"	News; "Musical Turns"; Har-	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	mony Twins, vocalists	Yankee Singers, quartet	Report; "Vanished Voices";
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocalists	Rendezvous: interview; sketch	dramatic sketch
7:00 Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	'Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue; soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45 John Herrick, baritone	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; vocals	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15 Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra	sketches; speakers; orchestra "Pick and Pat": blackface	The Crusaders: speaker "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; popular orchestra
9:00 Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Miriam Hopkins in Lonsdale's "The Last of Mrs. Cheney"; players; orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
9:30 "Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orchestra		"String Sinfonia": orchestra Yankee News Service
9:45			
10:00 Network program, to be announced	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Wayne King and his dance orchestra
10:15 "Social Problems," Harold L. Ickes, Secy. of Interior	National Forum: talk, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.	Dramatizations of the news; Spotlight Revue; variety	Maury Duchin's Orchestra "Public Opinion": speaker
11:00 Reports; news: Karl Rhode and his orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news Sports review; records	Yankee News Service Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra	"The Owl Club," with Del Castillo, organist	Jack Hylton's Orchestra Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from Irish Free State; address, Eamon De Valera, president; bells; choir; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches"

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild; chamber music concert.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music recital.

3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music; Pro Arte String Quartet.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; address, Rep. Charles A. Plumley, Vermont.

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas; speaker.

8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Pat Rooney; Sally Singer.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Addresses, Alfred E. Smith; Cornpllus; Joseph C. O'Mahoney; others.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Mary Pickford Visits New York."

10:00 WAAB, Address, James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at Boston.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

10:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), New York Rangers-Chicago Blackhawks hockey game, Jack Filman.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

11:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Seventeenth anniversary program of American Legion; talk, Ray Murphy; sketches.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
8:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Junior League Seeks Books For Merchant Marine

In mid-Atlantic, rolling easily in the giant swells, two ships of the American Merchant Marine lie some 200 yards apart as a tiny, six-oared boat works its way across the open water.

A heavy oblong box is lowered from the deck into the boat and a similar box lifted from the bottom of the boat is hauled up the ship's side.

What was the content of these boxes?

Books, Just Books

Books. About 70 in each box. These two ships, in wireless communication had decided to swap ships libraries because their crews wanted fresh reading matter.

Few realize the amount of reading done at sea by a ship's crew. In the mess hall after meals, up in the fo'castle on cold days, or sprawled out on the canvass-covered hatches in the warm sunlight these men, not on watch—"four-on, four-off"—spend much of their time reading.

The next question that pops up is where do they get the books. Are books sent by friends and relatives? Who sends them?

Marine Libraries

Usually they come from the exchange libraries of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, branches of which are located in eight major seaports of the United States.

These libraries are supplied with books donated by societies or garnered in through drives.

One of these drives is under way this week in Boston, sponsored by the Junior League, which is seeking a new high in the number of books that can be gathered into its "Seamen's Library" before Saturday, March 21.

10,000 Books Collected

Last year more than 10,000 books and 6000 magazines were added to the Merchant Marine Library through gifts from old or castoff libraries collected by the Junior Leaguers for the men at sea.

If you have books you wish to give the sailor and if you are near a public library just leave them there marked "For Seamen" and they will reach the Junior League or phone the organization direct.

The men like books on rope-splicing. Some prefer books on farming. This bears out contentions that seamen are farmers at heart. Mr. R. E. Butler of the Merchant Marine Library Association, reports law books are often in demand, and that texts on astronomy as well as popular fiction and cookbooks (probably requested by a harassed chief cook, who is tired of being ragged about his leathery piecrust) and even books of poetry, are all welcome.

Lighthouse Reading

The books, it is learned upon further investigation, do not go only to crews on merchant marine ships but to lighthouse keepers, lightships, hospital ships, the "Dawn Patrol," and also into the ships' brigs.

The books are carried into strange and little known ports of the world. Exchanges are made in port and sometimes at sea. In each box of 70 books approximately 50 are fiction and 20 nonficton or technical. Sometimes, says Mr. Butler, the members of the Merchant Marine crews have been known to get interested in a subject through reading a book at sea and after more studying leave the sea to take up a new trade. Little does the donor of a book in this week's drive know, he says, where his book will go or what it may bring to its readers.

They Cover the World

Some of these Merchant Marine books went to Little America with the Byrd party. Others go to Alaska to aid an ice-bound Coast Guard crew to while away idle hours. Letters from sailors from every port in the world, asking for certain books and attesting to enjoyment received from reading books and magazines, flow into American Merchant Marine Library Association headquarters here daily.

158 Ships Aided

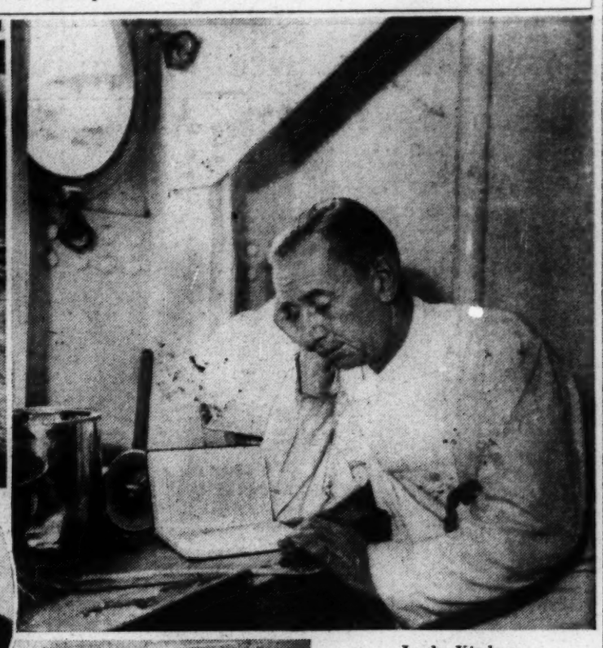
Approximately 158 ships were given library service from Boston alone last year, according to Mr. Butler's figures. He says that a total of more than 1100 ships used over 250,000 volumes in 1935. Boston's contribution was 12,200 books and 3000 magazines sent out in 183 cases.

"The need is always here for more books," said Mr. Butler, "and the more we get, the more pleasant and profitable are we able to make the lives of men at sea."

The Merchant Marine Turns Literary

At Ease
Men of the S. S. East Wind Sprawled on a Hatch While Off Duty With Their American Merchant Marine Library Association Books

Reading Time
A Scene in the Forecastle as the Watch Changes. The Cat in the Berth Above Seems to Be the Only Nonliterary Member of the Group



In the Kitchen
Wonder If It a Cookbook This Studious Sailor Is Perusing

Eating and Reading
Books Play an Important Role in the Affairs of Sailors at Sea. The Seamen's Mess Room on the S. S. Washington

Brann Is Witness In Maine ERA Case

AUGUSTA, Me., March 16 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann testified in Superior Court today the Maine ERA was not a state department and that he never appointed John A. McDonough administrator of that organization.

Governor Brann was summoned to testify in support of a motion by counsel for 18 men under indictment for alleged irregularities in administration of the Maine ERA, that state courts lacked jurisdiction.

The Governor said the State never independently set up an emergency relief administration and no special bureaus for ERA activities were created by the State. Furthermore, he said, there was no legislative act permitting acceptance of federal funds by the State for the ERA.

Mr. Brann said federal relief checks came to him monthly and that he endorsed them and turned them over to Mr. McDonough. After that, he said, he had nothing to do with the money.

The question of jurisdiction was raised on one indictment, that of bribery against George W. Martin, former Maine ERA clothing warehouse manager, charged with accepting $3000 from clothing salesmen to "influence" him to buy from their companies.

Black Walnut Market Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bumcombe County farmers received approximately $7200 of their annual cash income from black walnut trees, it was reported through the State Extension Service. Farm Agent A. W. Nesbitt pointed out that 100,000 feet of black walnut timber is shipped annually from Bumcombe, at a market value of $20 per 1000 feet. Approximately $4800 is realized from the sale of black walnut meat, at 25 to 33 cents a pound, while walnuts in the hulls sell for 75 cents a bushel.

Recapitalization Urged as Step Toward Permanent Base Rate

State House Hearings

An effort to determine whether gas and electric companies will agree to recapitalization for the purpose of establishing a permanent rate base would be made under a resolve favored today by Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the Public Franchise League, before the legislative committee on power and light.

The committee was holding its fifth consecutive hearing on the report of the sliding-scale commission proposing establishment of a sliding-scale system of rate making for gas and electric companies. Mr. Moulton presented the resolve as a substitute for the commission's report.

Fair Rate Sought

The State Department of Public Utilities, under the resolve, would confer with the companies on recapitalization and on a fair rate of return on the companies' capitalization.

A provision was also recommended by Mr. Moulton whereby the Public Utilities Department would be required by law periodically to inquire into the earnings of the companies to determine whether they were exceeding a fair rate of return. This would be done regardless of whether a rate case was before the department or not. Such a procedure would remedy the present situation whereby a company may earn considerably over a fair return before a petition for a rate hearing is filed with the department and the rate cut after a hearing.

Permanent Rate Base

Mr. Moulton declared the real problem is the establishment of a permanent rate base which "would set at rest the prevailing questions as to the proper rate of return."

Although Mr. Moulton declared the league was not entirely condemning the sliding scale report, he said the organization was distressed by the mandatory feature of the proposed sliding scale law whereby the companies would share in excess earnings.

Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association, opposed the bill proposed by the sliding scale commission on the ground "that the machinery of establishment and control is too intricate and because we believe that the standards attempted to be established in the proposed bill would amount to a strait jacket which would prevent any agreement."

Parliamentary Battle

Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the sliding scale commission, anticipating a parliamentary procedure battle if he attempts to gain a rebuttal after the opponents of the sliding scale report complete their arguments, has turned his file of "fan mail" over to the committee without announcing it publicly.

Mr. Earl had planned to submit the letters during a rebuttal, particularly if the opposition proposed any substitute legislation. He figured substitute proposals would allow him to return to the stand in oppostion to them. As a result he would be able to make known his "fan mail," which includes letters from Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court and several recognized power authorities.

Furthermore, Mr. Earl has presented to the committee clerk a commission statement on the original scope of the sliding scale investigation. The original plan included 10 different fields. However, the commission letter states the department of public utilities never answered their letter requesting various information. Therefore, numerous items had to be abandoned. Furthermore, according to Mr. Earl, the $5000 provided for the commission's work hampered the members considerably.

Hearings Near End

The major portion of the annual hearing work has been completed by the Legislature. It is expected that from now on not more than a half-dozen hearings will be held daily and on most days the number of committee hearings will be far less.

The various committees have worked at top speed since the opening of this session. The major hearing of the present week will be held on Thursday, when the legislative committee on education will continue its sessions on the proposed repeal of the teachers' oath law.

The opponents of repeal, including the American Legion, Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teachers' oath law, and various patriotic organizations are ready to counteract the testimony of various college professors and presidents, public school teachers, judges and lawyers that the law bears a tint of Fascism and that it has not routed one Communist.

It is understood the opponents of repeal are ready to reveal various Communistic activities and build up a potent case for retention of the law. They will have their chance on Thursday and perhaps another day or two. Then the proponents of repeal will return to the stand.

Bank Nationalization Proposed at Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced a resolution today in the House of Commons as the first step to place the Bank of Canada under governmental control.

Mr. Dunning's resolution provides for an increase in the capital stock of the bank and that certain shares shall be purchased with Government funds "to assure ownership of a majority of the shares by the Government."

The Finance Minister also requested an increase in the number of directors and provision for the election and appointment of directors "to assure control of the board of directors appointed by the Government."

After the resolution has been acted upon, a legislative bill may be introduced to put the provisions into effect.

Negro Methodists Combat Segregation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Opposition of American Negroes to racial segregation in the proposed unification plan by which three branches of Methodism—Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Methodist Protestant—would join in one religious organization was reported by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, here today.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Junior League Seeks Books For Merchant Marine

In mid-Atlantic, rolling easily in the giant swells, two ships of the American Merchant Marine lie some 200 yards apart as a tiny, six-oared boat works its way across the open water.

A heavy oblong box is lowered from the deck into the boat and a similar box lifted from the bottom of the boat is hauled up the ship's side.

What was the content of these boxes?

Books, Just Books

Books. About 70 in each box. These two ships, in wireless communication had decided to swap ships libraries because their crews wanted fresh reading matter.

Few realize the amount of reading done at sea by a ship's crew. In the mess hall after meals, up in the fo'castle on cold days, or sprawled out on the canvass-covered hatches in the warm sunlight these men, not on watch—"four-on, four-off"—spend much of their time reading.

The next question that pops up is where do they get the books. Are books sent by friends and relatives? Who sends them?

Marine Libraries

Usually they come from the exchange libraries of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, branches of which are located in eight major seaports of the United States.

These libraries are supplied with books donated by societies or garnered in through drives.

One of these drives is under way this week in Boston, sponsored by the Junior League, which is seeking a new high in the number of books that can be gathered into its "Seamen's Library" before Saturday, March 21.

10,000 Books Collected

Last year more than 10,000 books and 6000 magazines were added to the Merchant Marine Library through gifts from old or castoff libraries collected by the Junior Leaguers for the men at sea.

If you have books you wish to give the sailor and if you are near a public library just leave them there marked "For Seamen" and they will reach the Junior League or phone the organization direct.

The men like books on rope-splicing. Some prefer books on farming. This bears out contentions that seamen are farmers at heart. Mr. R. E. Butler of the Merchant Marine Library Association, reports law books are often in demand, and that texts on astronomy as well as popular fiction and cookbooks (probably requested by a harassed chief cook, who is tired of being ragged about his leathery piecrust) and even books of poetry, are all welcome.

Lighthouse Reading

The books, it is learned upon further investigation, do not go only to crews on merchant marine ships but to lighthouse keepers, lightships, hospital ships, the "Dawn Patrol," and also into the ships' brigs.

The books are carried into strange and little known ports of the world. Exchanges are made in port and sometimes at sea. In each box of 70 books approximately 50 are fiction and 20 nonfiction or technical. Sometimes, says Mr. Butler, the members of the Merchant Marine crews have been known to get interested in a subject through reading a book at sea and after more studying leave the sea to take up a new trade. Little does the donor of a book in this week's drive know, he says, where his book will go or what it may bring to its readers.

They Cover the World

Some of these Merchant Marine books went to Little America with the Byrd party. Others go to Alaska to aid an ice-bound Coast Guard crew to while away idle hours. Letters from sailors from every port in the world, asking for certain books and attesting to enjoyment received from reading books and magazines, flow into American Merchant Marine Library Association headquarters here daily.

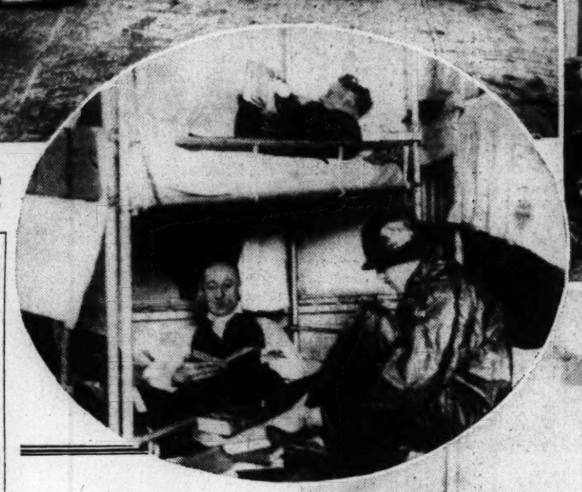
158 Ships Aided

Approximately 158 ships were given library service from Boston alone last year, according to Mr. Butler's figures. He says that a total of more than 1100 ships used over 250,000 volumes in 1935. Boston's contribution was 12,200 books and 3000 magazines sent out in 183 cases.

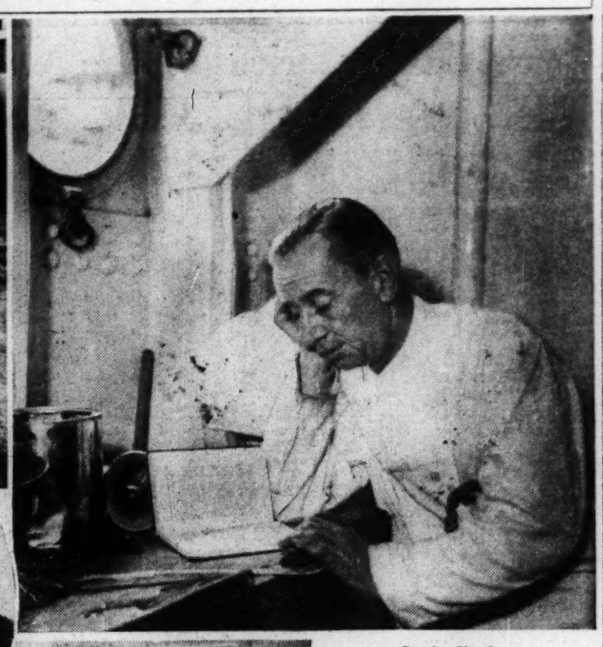
"The need is always here for more books," said Mr. Butler, "and the more we get, the more pleasant and profitable are we able to make the lives of men at sea."

The Merchant Marine Turns Literary

At Ease
Men of the S. S. East Wind Sprawled on a Hatch While Off Duty With Their American Merchant Marine Library Association Books



Reading Time
A Scene in the Forecastle as the Watch Changes. The Cat in the Berth Above Seems to Be the Only Nonliterary Member of the Group



In the Kitchen
Wonder If It a Cookbook This Studious Sailor Is Perusing

Eating and Reading
Books Play an Important Role in the Affairs of Sailors at Sea. The Seamen's Mess Room on the S. S. Washington

Brann Is Witness In Maine ERA Case

AUGUSTA, Me., March 16 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann testified in Superior Court today the Maine ERA was not a state department and that he never appointed John A. McDonough administrator of that organization.

Governor Brann was summoned to testify in support of a motion by counsel for 18 men under indictment for alleged irregularities in administration of the Maine ERA, that state courts lacked jurisdiction.

The Governor said the State never independently set up an emergency relief administration and no special bureaus for ERA activities were created by the State. Furthermore, he said, there was no legislative act permitting acceptance of federal funds by the State for the ERA.

Mr. Brann said federal relief checks came to him monthly and that he endorsed them and turned them over to Mr. McDonough. After that, he said, he had nothing to do with the money.

The question of jurisdiction was raised on one indictment, that of bribery against George W. Martin, former Maine ERA clothing warehouse manager, charged with accepting $3000 from clothing salesmen to "influence" him to buy from their companies.

Black Walnut Market Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bumcombe County farmers received approximately $7200 of their annual cash income from black walnut trees, it was reported through the State Extension Service. Farm Agent A. W. Nesbitt pointed out that 100,000 feet of black walnut timber is shipped annually from Bumcombe, at a market value of $20 per 1000 feet. Approximately $4800 is realized from the sale of black walnut meat, at 25 to 33 cents a pound, while walnuts in the hulls sell for 75 cents a bushel.

Recapitalization Urged as Step Toward Permanent Base Rate

State House Hearings

An effort to determine whether gas and electric companies will agree to recapitalization for the purpose of establishing a permanent rate base would be made under a resolve favored today by Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the Public Franchise League, before the legislative committee on power and light.

The committee was holding its fifth consecutive hearing on the report of the sliding-scale commission proposing establishment of a sliding-scale system of rate making for gas and electric companies. Mr. Moulton presented the resolve as a substitute for the commission's report.

Fair Rate Sought

The State Department of Public Utilities, under the resolve, would confer with the companies on recapitalization and on a fair rate of return on the companies' capitalization.

A provision was also recommended by Mr. Moulton whereby the Public Utilities Department would be required by law periodically to inquire into the earnings of the companies to determine whether they were exceeding a fair rate of return. This would be done regardless of whether a rate case was before the department or not. Such a procedure would remedy the present situation whereby a company may earn considerably over a fair return before a petition for a rate hearing is filed with the department and the rate cut after a hearing.

Permanent Rate Base

Mr. Moulton declared the real problem is the establishment of a permanent rate base which "would set at rest the prevailing questions as to the proper rate of return."

Although Mr. Moulton declared the league was not entirely condemning the sliding scale report, he said the organization was distressed by the mandatory feature of the proposed sliding scale law whereby the companies would share in excess earnings.

Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association, opposed the bill proposed by the sliding scale commission on the ground "that the machinery of establishment and control is too intricate and because we believe that the standards attempted to be established in the proposed bill would amount to a strait jacket which would prevent any agreement."

* * *

Parliamentary Battle

Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the sliding scale commission, anticipating a parliamentary procedure battle if he attempts to gain a rebuttal after the opponents of the sliding scale report complete their arguments, has turned his file of "fan mail" over to the committee without announcing it publicly.

Mr. Earl had planned to submit the letters during a rebuttal, particularly if the opposition proposed any substitute legislation. He figured substitute proposals would allow him to return to the stand in oppostion to them. As a result he would be able to make known his "fan mail," which includes letters from Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court and several recognized power authorities.

Furthermore, Mr. Earl has presented to the committee clerk a commission statement on the original scope of the sliding scale investigation. The original plan included 10 different fields. However, the commission letter states the department of public utilities never answered their letter requesting various information. Therefore, numerous items had to be abandoned. Furthermore, according to Mr. Earl, the $5000 provided for the commission's work hampered the members considerably.

* * *

Hearings Near End

The major portion of the annual hearing work has been completed by the Legislature. It is expected that from now on not more than a half-dozen hearings will be held daily and on most days the number of committee hearings will be far less.

The various committees have worked at top speed since the opening of this session. The major hearing of the present week will be held on Thursday, when the legislative committee on education will continue its sessions on the proposed repeal of the teachers' oath law.

The opponents of repeal, including the American Legion, Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teachers' oath law, and various patriotic organizations are ready to counteract the testimony of various college professors and presidents, public school teachers, judges and lawyers that the law bears a tint of Fascism and that it has not routed one Communist.

It is understood the opponents of repeal are ready to reveal various Communistic activities and build up a potent case for retention of the law. They will have their chance on Thursday and perhaps another day or two. Then the proponents of repeal will return to the stand.

Bank Nationalization Proposed at Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced a resolution today in the House of Commons as the first step to place the Bank of Canada under governmental control.

Mr. Dunning's resolution provides for an increase in the capital stock of the bank and that certain shares shall be purchased with Government funds "to assure ownership of a majority of the shares by the Government."

The Finance Minister also requested an increase in the number of directors and provision for the election and appointment of directors "to assure control of the board of directors appointed by the Government."

After the resolution has been acted upon, a legislative bill may be introduced to put the provisions into effect.

Negro Methodists Combat Segregation

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Listed Stock Quotations

Buying in Steels Steadies Late Activity on Stock Exchange

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Steadier After Early Downturns

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Buying in the steels, a few of the air transports and scattered low-priced utilities helped to steady today's stock market after early profit-taking.

Steel issues reflected official estimates of a sharp upturn in mill operating rates. Various companies were aided by improved earnings prospects.

Although trading was rather dull, gainers of fractions to a point or more around the final hour included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic, American Rolling Mill, Chrysler, American Power & Light, National Power & Light, Western Union, United Air Lines, Transcontinental & Western and Midland Steel Products.

Down as much were Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, United Aircraft, Colorado Fuel & Iron and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The late tone was irregular. transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

The dollar improved moderately against leading foreign exchanges. Bonds were fairly steady. Commodities were a trifle irregular.

Uneven Trend Expected

The European situation still held much of the attention of brokerage circles, although the consensus was that conversational, and not actual, war could be expected. But most market commentators were forecasting irregular trends until the Rhineland dispute is ironed out one way or the other.

Backwardness of the rails was far from comforting to those analysts who were looking for the transportation group to confirm the recent upturn of the industrials.

While the financial district as a whole was optimistic for the spring business outlook, it was understood that price shading has cropped out in several lines and, with higher costs of operation facing various industries, it was thought in some quarters that profit margins in some cases may be smaller this year.

Rail Liens Firmer

Medium and low priced rail liens worked a little higher in the bond market today. Most U. S. Governments were lower. Foreigns were mixed.

Carriers which rose fractionally were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Investment circles said the bidding for these obligations was prompted by the outlook for heavier freight movements.

The U. S. Treasury group registered losses of around 2-32s to 6-32s shortly before noon. Issues which declined were the 3⅜s of 1941, the 3¼s of 1941 and the 2⅞s. The 4s were up about 4-32s at one time.

Selling in this sector was described in bond quarters as a combination of "normal" profit-taking and continued lightening of portfolios owing to the Franco-German unrest abroad.

It was noted, however, that the recessions in Governments failed to unsettle the rank and file of low-yield corporate loans.

In the foreign group French 7s and German 5½s shifted forward a trifle, while Japan 6½s and 5½s were slightly lower.

Wheat Selling Gives Values Setback of Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Sufficient selling developed in the wheat pit today to give at times a cent a bushel setback to values.

Buyers were deterred because of uncertainties regarding the Franco-German deadlock. There was also a prevalent disposition to believe moisture southwest would yet prove ample for domestic wheat crops.

Wheat closed unsteady, ⅜ to ⅞ under Saturday's finish, May 99 to 99⅛, July 89⅛ to ⅝. Corn ⅛ to ⅜ down, May 60⅞ to ½, oats ⅜ to ⅝ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A better feeling regarding the political situation developed in the Stock Exchange today. Although business was not large, advances were registered in most sections, especially for transatlantics, industrials and German bonds. The closing tone was firm.

Paris—Heaviness prevailed in the Bourse today owing to the confused international situation. International shares moved irregularly. The close was quiet.

Liverpool—Business was restricted in cotton and the light Bombay selling was absorbed by trade and Liverpool operators.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	99⅛	99⅛	98⅞	99	— ⅛
July	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
September	87⅞	88⅛	87⅝	87⅞	— ⅜
	Corn				
May	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
July	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
September	60¾	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
	Oats				
May	27⅛	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
July	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	— ⅛
September	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	— ⅛
July	55⅝	56	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅜
	Winnipeg Wheat				
May		85	High	Low	Last
July		85¾	84⅛	84⅜	
October		85¼	85⅛	85⅜	
		85¼	85⅛	85⅜	

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works booked orders in February of a dollar value of $3,666,391, against $1,596,197 for February, 1935. Total for the first two months of the year was $5,452,873, against $7,172,331 for the like period last year.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	13.35	13.35	13.30	13.30	—.02

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 16	Last Mar. 14
74¾	68¼	Acme Steel	2½	68¼	68	68¼	
13½	10⅞	Adams Express	.10b	12½	11⅞	12	12⅛
35¾	33¼	Adams Mills	2	34	34	34	
28	22⅛	Addressograph	.60	28⅞	26½	26½	
21½	18	Advance Rumely		20	20	20	
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod	.60	3⅝	3½	3½	
194	168½	Air Reduction	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5⅜	2	Airway Elec App		184	183½	183½	
17⅜	14¾	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	5¼	4½	4¾	5⅛
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)		15	14⅞	14⅞	15
36⅝	12⅜	Alegh pf ww xxx (h)		3⅝	2½	3⅝	3⅝
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)		23¼	22½	23¼	23¼
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel	1	20½	20½	20½	
77⅝	23½	Allied Mills		35½	34¼	35¼	34½
199⅞	157	Allied Chem	6	25¼	23½	25	23⅝
8¼	6¾	Allied Stores		187	184½	186	186¾
48	35⅝	Allis-Chalmers		45½	44⅝	46½	46
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather		4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
47½	37⅞	Amal Leather pf	7	40	40	40	
125½	75	Amerada	2	120	117	119¾	120
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del	2	56½	56	56½	53½
80⅞	42½	Am Bank Note	.50b	49¼	48¼	48¾	48½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf	3	70½	70	70⅞	
50⅞	47½	Am Brake S&F	1†	47¼	47¼	47¼	
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf	7	131	131	131	
134½	115¾	Am Can	4†	125	121½	121½	124⅞
166½	163	Am Can pf	7	165	165	165	
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry		36	35¼	35½	34½
47½	31	Am Chain		44	43⅜	43¾	44⅜
123½	114¾	Am Chain pf	3½b	124⅜	124¼	124⅜	
32⅜	8½	Am Colortype		27	27	27	
56¾	48	Am Com Alcohol	2†	30⅜	29½	30	30¼
119	112	Am Encaustic T (h)		2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow		8¼	7¼	8¼	7⅞
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf		37¼	35	36¾	35¾
37½	26	Am & For Pow 6		33	30	30	31
17⅜	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf		15¼	13½	13½	
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L		7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
48	38½	Am Hide & L pf	3	40½	40¼	40¼	41¾
41½	37	Am Home Pr	2.40	40½	39¾	40¼	39⅞
45⅞	3	Am Ice		12¾	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅞	10⅝	Am Internationl		3⅜	3¼	3¼	
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive		11⅜	11⅛	11½	11⅜
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	.10b	31½	30¾	30⅜	31½
35¾	27⅜	Am Metal	1†	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
133	127	Am Metal 6%		33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33½
29⅞	24⅞	Am Mach&Fy	.80	128	128	128	
11¾	7½	Am Power & Lt		25¾	25	25½	25¾
11⅞	3	Am P&L 5% pf		9⅝	9⅝	11½	10
56¼	36⅜	Am P&L 6% pf	1½	45⅞	42¼	45⅜	41¾
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator		54½	50	53⅞	49¾
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill	1.20	21⅜	21⅛	21⅞	21½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor		30	29¼	29¾	29⅝
27	20⅜	Am Seating		110	110	110	110
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding	2	24½	23⅜	23⅝	23½
82¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref	.80b	27	26¾	26¾	28
106	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf		82¼	80	81½	82¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff	3	106	105⅝	106	
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf	6	140¼	140¼	140¼	
102½	87	Am Tobacco	5	140¼	140¼	140¼	
104	88½	Am Tob B	5	90½	90	90½	88½
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	.50	90¾	89½	90⅝	89
36	29⅞	Amer Stores	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
178	153½	Am Sugar Ref	2	55	54½	54½	54½
8½	5⅞	Am Tel & Tel	9	168¾	168	168½	168¼
35	25½	Am Type Fdrs (h)		6¼	6	6¼	6
28⅞	22¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	1†	27	25	25	26⅞
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	1	22¾	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
11½	9¾	Am Woolen		22¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
70¾	10	Am Woolen pf	1b	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)		62¾	62	62	61½
1¾	7/8	Am Wr P pf (h)		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¾	4⅞	Am Zinc Lead & S		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop	.25b	6½	6¼	6½	6½
26⅜	15½	Anchor ap	.60	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	34
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	1†	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅞
50	40⅜	Archer Daniels		44	40½	41	
84	66⅛	Armour Ill	.6	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
15	7¾	Armour Ill pf	.50	82	81	82	81
22½	8⅛	Armold Constable		11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
56⅞	47¼	Artloom Corp	1½	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
17¾	13½	Armstrong Cork		56¼	55½	56	56
80½	52	Asso Dry Goods	2e	16⅜	16½	15⅝	16⅜
104	90¾	Atchison T&SF	5	75¾	74	74⅜	75¾
35⅝	27	Atchison pf		101	101	101	
34	27⅛	Atl Coast Line	1	29	28¼	28¼	28⅝
30½	18¼	Atl Refining		31½	30¾	30¾	31
54½	40¼	Atlas Tack		25¼	24¾	25	25½
10½	7¾	Auburn Auto		49	46¾	48	47⅞
46½	40	Austin Nichols	2	8	8	8	8⅜
7½	4⅜	Austin Nichol A		40½	40¼	40⅝	
		Austin Corp Del		7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞

—B—

67⅜	41¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	51½	53⅛	53⅜	
54½	37¾	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	7	51	47	48	48
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	20¼	
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27¾	26½	26½	27¾	
110⅝	109	Bamb'r 110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	
117½	114	Bangor & Ar pf	116	116	116		
89⅞	82¼	Barker Bros	17	16¾	16¾	17⅞	
74⅜	63½	Barker Bros pf	86½	86½	86½	87	
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A	67	67	67		
76	18	Beatrice Cream	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜	
35¾	35¾	Beech Creek	36	36	36		
16⅛	13¼	Belding Hem	15	14¾	14¾	15	
26⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation	24½	23⅜	24½	24½	
24⅞	20	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅜	22	22¼	22¼	
56¾	48	Best & Co	51¼	51¼	51¼		
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5pf	18	17	17¼	17⅛	
59¾	52½	Bethlehem Steel	56	54	55½	55⅜	
119	112	Beth Steel 7pf	118¾	118¼	118⅜	118	
39⅜	23	Bigelow Sanford	37	37	37		
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox	18½	17⅜	17¾	17⅝	
99	90	Blumenthal pf	93¼	92½	93¼	93¼	
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	24	22⅞	23¾	24⅛	
61⅝	52	Bohn Alum & Br	59½	58½	59½	59	
45	39¾	Bon Ami D	40	40	40	39⅝	
30¼	25⅝	Borden	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	27	
83½	64	Borg Warner	79¾	79	79½	79½	
64⅜	51½	Briggs Mfg	61	60	60¾	60	
18⅞	15⅞	Bridgeport Brass	17	16½	16¾	16¾	
60¼	48	Brigge & Strat	58¾	57	58	57	
48⅜	41	Bristol Myers	47¾	47½	47¾	47¾	
50⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T	49⅞	48⅜	48¾	49	
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf	47	45¼	45⅛	46½	
65⅜	59¾	Brown Shoe	60¼	60¼	60¼		
15⅜	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11	10½	11		
14⅛	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	11⅜	10⅞	11	11½	
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¼	16½	16⅜	16½	
53⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10	8⅝	Budd Mfg pf	98	97	98		
14	11¼	Budd Wheel	12⅜	12	12	12½	
31½	22¾	Bullard	27¼	26¾	27	27⅛	
19½	11⅜	Bulova Watch	18	17⅜	17½	17⅞	
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28½	
6¾	3¼	Bush Term (h)	6½	6	6¼	6¼	
27⅜	16¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16¾	15¼	15⅜		
6¼	2⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21¼	20½	21¼	20	
25⅛	1	Butte Cop & Zinc	6⅜	5½	6⅛	5¾	
23¼	19⅞	Butterick (h)	23¼	23	23	23¼	
74	64	Byers	23¼	21	22¾	21⅝	
		Byers pf	69	68⅛	69		

—C—

37⅝	33⅝	Calif Packing	1½	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
13⅜	8⅝	Callahan Z & L		11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla		9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
36⅛	30	Campbell Wy&C	1†	33⅞	33¼	33½	33¾
16½	13¼	Canada Dry		14½	13⅝	13¾	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific		13½	12¾	12¾	13⅜
1⅞	91	Caro C&O st		100¼	100¼	100¼	
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen	.20	8⅛	7¾	8	8½
137½	116	Case Threshg	7	135	135	135	
135½	92½	Case Thresh pf		133	130¼	130¼	133¾
72	54¾	Caterpillar Trac	2	67¾	66	67⅞	67½
32⅛	26¼	Celanese Corp		27⅝	26¾	26⅞	27⅝
31½	19¼	Celotex Co		28	26½	27¾	
31⅝	25⅞	Central Aguirre	1½†	35	33⅜	33⅞	35½
9⅜	7⅝	Ceentury Ribbon		7½	7⅜	7⅜	
55¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco	4	51	50⅛	50⅞	51
18½	13⅜	Certain-Teed		16¾	16	16	16¼
90½	80½	Certain-Teed pf		86	85	85	
104½	101	Champ P & F pf	6	101½	101½	101½	
24¼	19	Chesapeake Corp	3	65½	65	65⅛	64½
61	51	Ches & Ohio	2.80	56½	55½	55½	56
6¼	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)		4¼	4¼	4¼	4
2¼	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)		6¼	6	6¼	
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order	1½	28	27½	28	
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)		2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)		4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
4¼	3½	Chi & N'western (h)		4	3¾	4	4¼
12⅛	7¾	Chi & N west pf (h)		10	10	10	10½
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool		16¾	16	16½	16¾
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf		53½	53½	53½	52
3	1⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)		2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
7⅞	3⅝	Chi R I & P 6% (h)		5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
8	4¼	Chi R I & P 7% (h)		5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
26½	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab		24½	24½	24½	
36¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O	2	26⅝	26⅛	26½	25¾
11⅞	7	Childs Company		10⅝	10	10	
101½	85½	Chile Copper	.25b	31¼	31⅛	31½	
19⅞	15¼	Chrysler	2	78¾	77⅝	93¾	94½
88½	72¾	City Ice & Fuel	6½	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
79	79	City Ice & Fuel pf		79	79	79	79½
7⅜	4¾	City Stores		7	7	7	6⅞
46	40¾	Clark Equipment	.80	34⅞	32¾	34½	35¼
26	17¼	Cleve Cliff Ir	1½	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅝
97¼	84	Coca Cola	2	91⅞	43½	44	43½
29½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P	.50	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	91½
106½	102½	Colg Palm-P pf	6	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman	.50b	102½	102½	102½	
18¾	8½	Colonial Bea Oil		45⅝	44	44½	44¾
9⅜	4¾	Colo F & Ir (h)		17	16¾	17	18
49	31⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)		5¼	5⅛	5⅛	6⅜
36½	21½	Colo Southern		22⅜	23	26½	24
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf		33	32½	32½	32¼
36	16	Colo & So 2pf		35½	34½	35½	34
26⅜	14	Columbia Gas	.20c	33	32¾	33	
100	56½	Columbia G pf A	6	18¾	17⅞	18	17¾
109	94	Columbian vtc	4†	98	97½	97¾	98
52⅜	44	Comm Credit	2½	104¾	104	104½	103½
64⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr	3†	49¾	49½	49½	49½
163	97	Comm I Tr pf	4½	63½	62½	62½	63¼
24⅝	20¼	Comm Solvents	.60	103¾	102¼	102¼	102¼
51⅞	27⅞	Comwith & So		22¼	21¼	21¾	22
82	60	Comwith & S pf	3	3	3	3⅛	
12¼	8¾	Conde Nast Pub		62¾	61⅝	62¾	61¾
44½	36½	Congoleum Nairn	1.60	10¾	10¼	10¼	10
20	14½	Conn Ry & Lt		36½	35½	35¾	36½
23½	22	Conn Ry & Lt pf		15⅛	15	15	
7⅝	5⅛	Consol Film Ind		25¼	25¼	25½	
29⅛	18	Consol Film I pf	.50g	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
12⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar		18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19
38⅛	30⅝	Consol Gas	1	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
106½	102	Consol Gas pf	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
15¼	11¾	Consol Laundries	.25b	5	5	5	6⅛
11½	6¼	Consol Oil		14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
15⅝	9	Consol Rys Cu pf	1†	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
2⅜	1⅛	Consol Textile (h)		1	1	1	1
28½	19⅝	Container N		23⅜	23½	23½	23⅞
24½	19⅜	Cont Baking A		17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
2⅜	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
24⅜	18	Cont Can	50b	22	20⅝	21	20½
46	41¼	Cont Dia Fibre	1.20†	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
2⅝	2¼	Cont Insurance		42½	41	41	42
38⅛	33½	Cont Motors	1	3¼	3	3	3
69	60	Cont Oil	3	25	23½	23½	24⅛
78½	68½	Corn Exchange	3	61¾	60¾	61	61¾
7⅝	5⅛	Corn Products		74½	73	73½	73⅝
37⅞	36	Cotz	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
18⅞	16½	Cream of Wheat	.25e	36	34	36	36
54½	43⅞	Crosley Radio	1	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Cork & S		51	49¼	51	49¾
41	35	Crown Zeller vtc		9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3⅞	1½	Crucible Steel		37¼	36½	37¼	37
14⅛	6⅞	Cuba Co		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug		13¼	12¾	12¾	13⅛
44½	38⅝	Cuban Am S pf	2½	96	95	95	96½
23½	18⅝	Cudahy Packing		20	19	19	19⅛
104	99½	Curtis Publishing	7	39	39	39	39
9¼	7	Curtis Pub pf		106⅝	106	106	99⅝
21½	16½	Curtiss-Wright	.25b	8¾	8¼	8½	8⅜
7⅝	6¼	Curtiss-Wright A		19¼	18⅝	18½	19¼
85	61	Cushman's S	6	63	62	62	65
45⅞	43¼	Cutler Hammer	.25b	58½	57½	57½	58⅝

—D—

83⅜	52	Deere & Co	.35g	79	77	78¾	79½
31	27	Deere & Co pf	.50†	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
26	22	Deisel Wem G		23¾	23½	23¾	23½
52	38¾	Del & Hudson		44½	43	43¾	44¾
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W		19	18¾	18¾	19⅜
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A	2	50½	50½	50½	
44¾	25⅝	Distillers Cp Seag		26½	25¼	25¼	26⅛
40½	37¼	Diamond Match	1½†	37⅛	37½	37⅞	37¼
42	38	Diamond M pf	1½†	39¾	39¼	39¾	39
52⅜	41¾	Dome Mines	2†	45	44⅝	45	45½
32⅜	29	Dominion Stores		9¾	9⅝	9¾	9½
		Douglas A	.75e	69⅜	67¼	68¼	69
3	1⅛	Dresser A	1½e	30½	30	30½	
8¼	6	Duluth So Sh pf		8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
150¼	138	Dunhill Inter	3.60	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
132⅜	129	du Pont de Nem	6	144⅞	142¼	142¼	145⅝
115¾	114	du Pont deb	5	131¼	131⅛	131⅜	
		Duquesne Lt pf		115	115	115	

—E—

9⅞	7½	Eastern Roll Mill	.5†	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak	5†	161½	160	161½	161
33⅛	28½	Eaton Mfg	1†	32	31	32	31¾
9¼	7	Ettingen Schild		7¾	7½	7½	
44⅝	26½	Elec Auto-Lite	1.20	39½	39½	39⅝	40⅞
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf	7	112½	112	112	112
17⅜	13⅝	Elec Boat		7¾	7½	7½	
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind	.24c	10	9½	9	9
15⅞	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt		20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
57¾	29½	El Pw & L 6% pf		62½	18½	18¾	19½
82⅝	29¼	Elec Pow & L pf		28¼	27½	27⅜	28⅜
55½	49⅝	Elec Sto Battery	2†	93	93	93	93
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal pf		11⅜	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
65	62½	Endicott Johnson	3	33	2½	2⅝	
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S		23⅝	18⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf
7⅝	6	Equitable Off Bld		33½	32¾	1.40	Granite City Stl
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR		44	32½		Grant (WT)
27⅜	16⅝	Erie RR 1pf		20½	16	1	Great Nor pf new
19	11⅜	Erie RR 2pf		28⅜	24	1†	Great Nor Ore
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum	.80	82⅜	22½		Green, H L
40⅞	31½	Evans Products	1	139½	136	7	Great West Sug
7⅞	4⅜	Exchange Buffet		80¼	65		Great W Sug pf
				31½	13¼		Greyh'd Corp
							Guantanamo Sug

—F—

14½	11½	Fairbanks pf		12	12	12	12½
49¼	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse		33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
24⅞	19½	Favardo Sug		22	21½	21½	21½
92	55	Fed Lt & Trac		36½	36	36	36⅝
101	75	Fed Min & Sm		22¾	22½	22¾	22
12¼	7⅞	Fed M & S pf	.10b	60	59½	60	55
11	10⅞	Fed Motor Tr		75	70	75	75
5¼	4¼	Fed Screw W		11	10⅞	10⅞	11
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv		5

Business and Industry

World Cotton Consumption Now at Highest Rate in History

Commerce and Finance

Steel Practices Become Bone Of Political Dispute

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The big news of the week in the steel industry was the new method of posting prices announced by Republic Steel, in making its price releases for the second quarter, while so far other steel makers have not publicly espoused the same policy, it is expected that a good part of the industry will fall in line. The new policy is of an almost unprecedented nature for the steel industry.

The announcement had two outstanding features. In the first place, the company publicly recognizes, for the first time, the giving of quantity differentials; which has been a current practice but which has not been recognized in nominal posted prices. The company announced its base prices, then gave the differentials it would allow for quantity purchases. As these discounts were reported through the industry by the grapevine route other buyers insisted on equal treatment, and there was a tendency for the reductions to be obtained also by manufacturers whose orders were not large enough to justify the discounts. The steel industry was thus penalized for its own secrecy and indirection.

Quantity Differentials

Quantity differentials, though not hitherto acknowledged in the steel industry, have long been a practice in American industry. The argument in favor of them is that large orders cost less to the producer for preparation, bookkeeping, etc., than small orders, and enable him to plan his operations more economically. The argument is particularly pertinent in the steel industry, for a large proportion of modern steel is a tailor-made product, rolled to order under strict specifications as to chemical content, heat treatment, size, shape, etc. Nevertheless the quantity differential as a price policy is now under attack in Congress in the Robinson-Patman bill, which would outlaw such volume discounts. The argument against them is that they hurt the competitive position of the small buyer.

The second innovation in republic's announcement was that any change from the posted base prices and differentials for volume would be made publicly. Heretofore the base prices only have been published, quantity discounts have been made privately. This is the reason why the new prices, though lower than the former posted prices, are on the same level as the prices which have been actually paid for first quarter steel. Republic's action, if generally followed, will return the industry to NRA price methods, under which prices publicly announced must be rigidly adhered to. The industry will probably welcome such a return to NRA price policies, for in the last eight months it has stood the cost of a rigid adherence to NRA wage policies while paying the price of departure from Nra price policies.

Basing Point System

Of almost equal importance to the industry last week were the hearings at Washington on the basing point system. The Wheeler bill would eliminate the system under which some 80 geographical points in the United States are basing points for prices. This system was established in 1924 when the Federal Trade Commission ordered the abolition of the Pittsburgh-plus system. Under Pittsburgh-plus buyers in any part of the country had to pay the freight from Pittsburgh even if they bought from a mill much nearer. The industry did not even appeal the F. T. C.'s decision, finding Pittsburgh-plus obsolete and the multiple-basing point system much better. The latter system, not in vogue, requires purchasers to pay the freight from the nearest of these basing points. It protects steel makers at these basing points, which are points where more steel is produced than consumed. The Wheeler bill would base prices on the nearest mill. Like high tariffs, which hit countries dependent on exports, and protect infant industries, it would hit "export" or basing points like Pittsburgh, which make far more steel than they consume, and help importing points like Detroit, which buy more than they make.

Steel operations, rising for the sixth successive week, have passed last December, approached the highs of June, 1934, and are substantially above the level of a year ago. Further increases are expected when the automobile industry recovers from its February slowdown.

Lumber Business Best Since January

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 16

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported the lumber industry experienced a business upturn during the week ended March 7.

New business was the heaviest since January and was 3 per cent greater than the average of the previous weeks of the year. Shipments were 5 per cent less than the preceding week, but 4 per cent higher than the average of the previous nine weeks.

Production was the largest since mid-December. The industry, during the week, stood at 57 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 59 per cent of 1929 shipments.

New business reported by 570 mills totaled 214,406,000 feet, compared with shipments of 203,809,000 feet, and production of 203,190,000 feet.

Softwood production during the first two months of 1936 was 35 per cent more than for the corresponding period of 1935. Shipments were 22 per cent greater and new business 19 per cent higher.

Commodity Prices Continue Decline During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16 — Wholeale commodity prices continued the recent downward tendency and dropped 0.3 per cent during the first week in March, according to the United States Bureau of Labor.

This week's decrease caused the all-commodity index to sink to 79.7, the lowest level reached since early in August, 1935, and it is now only 0.1 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

Lower prices for farm products and foods again largely accounted for the decrease in the general index, but moderate declines were also shown for the hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods groups. Textile products and metals and metal products were fractionally higher. Miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

A decrease of 0.9 per cent was recorded by the raw materials group during the week. Semi-manufactured articles dropped 0.1 per cent. Finished products, on the contrary, rose 0.1 per cent. The large groups of all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) and all commodities other than farm products and processed foods each declined 0.1 per cent. These two groups are 1.9 and 0.9 per cent, respectively, above a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Mar. 7 '36	Feb. 29 '36	Mar. 9 '35	Mar. 10 '34
All commodities	79.7	79.9	79.6	73.8
Farm products	77.7	78.4	80.0	62.0
Foods	81.4	82.2	82.1	68.1
Hides & leather prod.	95.7	96.2	86.4	89.0
Textile products	70.4	70.3	69.3	76.3
Fuel & ltg materials	77.3	77.4	73.8	73.0
Metals & metal prod.	86.0	85.9	85.1	86.4
Building materials	85.0	85.2	85.0	86.2
Chemicals and drugs	79.4	79.7	81.6	75.7
Housefurnishing gds.	82.7	82.8	82.0	82.5
Miscellaneous com'ties	68.2	68.2	69.8	68.8
All com'odities other than farm prod&fds.	79.0	79.1	77.5	78.7
All com odties than farm products	80.1	80.2	79.4	76.4
Raw materials	77.9	78.6	†	†
Semimanufactured art.	74.7	74.8	†	†
Finished products	81.6	81.5	†	†

†Not computed.

Reserve Board Heads Have Get-Together

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks, newly chosen with the Reserve Board's approval, opened a two-day get-together conference today with the governors of the banking system.

Officials of the board said the gathering was of no particular significance. They said the meeting would enable the new bank heads to become acquainted with the governing board and discuss informally administrative policies.

All presidents were expected to attend the conferences with the exception of the one at San Francisco. J. U. Calkins has not yet been replaced as president of that institution.

After meeting with the governors, the presidents are expected to select their five representatives who will serve with the seven governors as the new open market committee of the system.

Combination Diesel and Gas Engine Is Reported Invented in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A branch company of the German Krupp organization is reported to have developed a new type combustion engine which can be operated either as a Diesel or as a gas engine, according to the Department of Commerce.

The engine is so constructed that in case of necessity the normal character of a Diesel engine may be abandoned and gas fuel substituted.

The reason for this development, the report points out, is the current shortage in Germany of foreign exchange with which to purchase motor fuels. The engine has been developed in anticipation of an even greater shortage which might preclude any considerable availability of heavy oil for Diesel use.

The newly developed engine is a four-stroke Diesel with a cylinder diameter of 135 millimeters and a piston stroke of 200 millimeters. A maximum output of 75 horsepower is developed at 1100 revolutions a minute, it was stated.

When it becomes necessary to change over from Diesel to gas operation the fuel valves are taken out and spark plugs are built in. In the place of the usual Diesel fuel pump an ignition distributor and timer is provided. Pistons must be interchanged. The changeover requires the construction of a mixing valve to which the gas pipe is joined. Several types of gas, including ordinary illuminating gas, may be used, the report states.

Bonus to Workers Given By J. I. Case Company

RACINE, Wis., March 16 (AP)—The J. I. Case Company announced distribution of a bonus to all present factory and office employees.

The amount was not disclosed, but the bonus was reported to be three per cent of the wages earned between June 3 and Dec. 31, 1935.

The company's statement said that although profits of the last half of 1935 were far short of balancing losses suffered in several previous years, it was felt the employees should receive some of the benefits.

Use of Cotton Is Now Running At Record Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16 — World cotton trade is likely to grow to larger proportions than any yet seen, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, unless the improvement which has been under way since the middle of 1932 is checked by war. World consumption of cotton is running at a record-breaking rate, and, if this country increases its production substantially this year, world production for the coming season may also establish a new high record.

"World consumption of all cottons is currently running at a rate of about 27,000,000 bales a year, as compared with a previous maximum in any single season of 25,778,000 bales," says the Exchange Service. "Consumption is at this record-breaking rate notwithstanding the inroads of rayon staple products and other competing fibers, the unemployment of many millions of industrial workers in this country and abroad, the blocking of international trade by tariffs, quotas, and other barriers, and a shortage of foreign exchange in numerous countries.

Nearly Double 1928 Output

"The explanation of this phenomenon is doubtless to be found in several directions. First is the fact that, notwithstanding the unemployment and the obstacles to international trade, world industrial production, according to dependable indexes, is running nearly equal to that in 1928. Industrial activity in the leading countries of the world, exclusive of Russia, is currently around 93 or 94 per cent of the average in 1928. There is a definite relationship between world industrial activity and world consumption of cotton.

"Secondly, the standard of living is rising, and new uses are being found for cotton goods around the world. Consumption of cotton per capita has increased substantially in recent years in many countries, notably in England and Russia. Possibilities of new uses for cotton are illustrated by the decision of the United States Government to conduct nationwide tests of the availability of cotton fabrics for uses in road construction.

"Thirdly, cotton is cheap, both absolutely and in relation to other commodities. A large portion of the world cotton crop is consumed, in the form of goods, by people of backward countries with extremely limited buying power, and their demand for cotton goods is largely determined by the price of the staple. At the present time, cotton is selling in world markets about 35 per cent below the average relationship with prices of other commodities which prevailed in pre-depression years.

Little Affected by Tariffs

"Fourthly, foreign cotton-growing countries show a willingness to increase their production at the present price level—and whatever cotton is produced is ultimately consumed. Cotton growing is evidently a relatively profitable branch of agriculture in many foreign countries, with prices for cotton and other commodities in their present relationship.

"Finally, cotton is one of the great international staples which is least affected by the existing obstacles to international trade. Only an extremely small portion of the world cotton crop is subject to substantial tariffs levied by importing countries. Only a minor part of the world crop is consumed by countries which are forced to limit their imports of the staple because of shortage of foreign exchange. This openness of international trade to cotton is undoubtedly an important factor in encouraging foreign countries to expand their production of the staple. This in turn makes for an increasingly competitive situation in the world cotton trade from a price standpoint.

Leach New Head Of Richmond Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 16 — Hugh Leach has been apointed president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for the term to end on February 28, 1941, according to an announcement authorized by Frederic A. Delano, deputy chairman of the board.

Mr. Leach was formerly treasurer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He is an uncle of President Roosevelt. His election followed soon after the Federal Reserve System retired George J. Seay.

Mr. Leach is a native of Richmond, was president of his graduating class at the University of Virginia in 1917, served in the Air Corps in the World War, passed a certified public acountant's examination, and became associated with the Federal Reserve Bank here in 1920 as auditor. He organized later the bank's Charlotte, N. C., branch and served as its managing director, and was in charge of the bank's Baltimore branch when elected first vice-president early this month. He has been in charge of the parent bank since Mr. Seay retired last week.

Chairman Delano's announcement said the apointment met the approval of the Federal Reserve System.

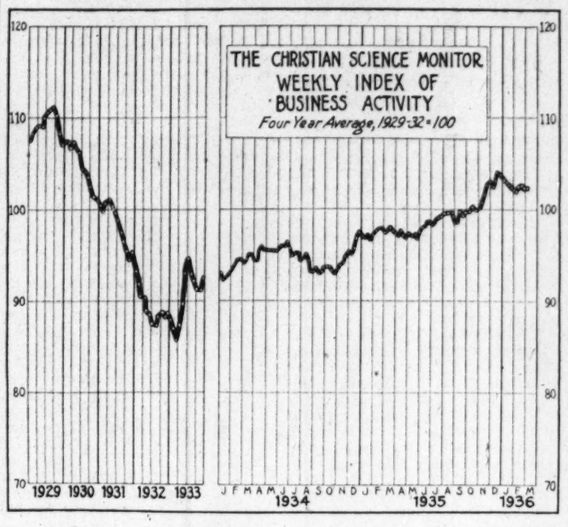
Marginal Requirements On Montreal Exchange Up

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP) — Standards of margin requirements on Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market will be increased 5 per cent next Monday, officials announced.

The increase will be applicable only to stock selling at more than $12 a share.

The increase follows recent announcement of an increase in margins demanded by the Federal Reserve Bank under the Securities and Exchange Act in the United States.

Monitor's Weekly Index Shows Business Holding Its Gains



With the advent of milder weather, trade news becomes increasingly more favorably, and business activity as measured by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index remained steady during the week ended March 8, maintaining the net gain from the low point reached in February. The index on March 8 registers 102.3 (prel.), unchanged from March 1, and compares with 97.5 on March 9, 1935.

Only in the case of electric power production were seasonal expectations met and exceeded. Kilowatt-hour output declined slightly more than usual, but miscellaneous freight car loadings advanced contra-seasonally and bank debits outside New York City despite the sizable increase reported, failed to make the gain customary in the week under consideration.

Attention of business interests was focused upon the President's recommendation for taxation of undistributed corporate surpluses. Business executives voiced sharp protests against the enactment of such taxation, and the uncertainty regarding the effects of so drastic a measure naturally acts as a deterrent in the general outlook, although in some quarters this move toward budget balancing together with recent steps looking to currency stabilization are regarded as favoring business recovery.

Meanwhile, business reports are encouraging and confidence in the spring outlook is rapidly growing. Automobile production has been stepped up. Factories which have been running three days a week are back on schedules of four and five days. Reports indicate a good pickup in both new and used car sales. Improvement in the latter is enabling dealers to finance new cars and add to their stocks in anticipation of spring trade.

Further advance is reported in steel activity. Gains here are attributed in some measure to improvement in weather conditions and better demand from the construction industry and some to buying anticipatory to a price increase. With expansion in the automotive industry and increasing demand from makers of machine tools, agricultural implements and refrigerators, steel prospects are promising.

Retail trade has made substantial gains in many sections of the country. With the removal of such handicaps as severe weather and, as in the case of the textile industry, a threatening strike which stemmed activity, a rush of orders is expected in the next few weeks.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	*Mar. 8 1936	Mar. 1 1936	Mar. 9 1935
Combined index	102.3	102.3	97.5
Bk debits outside NYC	93.9	94.2	92.3
Elec power prod	116.1	116.3	106.2
Carloadings, misc	97.0	96.5	94.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stocks and bonds had an old-fashioned shakeout last week in Wall Street, ostensibly as a result of war fears. The decline assumed such proportions as to rank in importance alongside the September and November sell-offs, making the third interruption in the uptrend of the last 12 months. Its effects were so broad as even to involve the government bond market, lopping off most of the gains of the previous week, and the market for capital flotations was affected to the extent that the leading issue of the week, involving $60,000,000 of 3¾ per cent bonds, sold off in the open market to 95½-96 in contrast to the offering price of 99.

Guesses are again rife as to the extent of foreign holdings of American securities which might be liquidated here in case of war. Yet despite the elaborate statistics and the involved logic summoned to the problem, the probable net effect is almost wholly uncertain. About the only certainty is that no such volume of European liquidation would occur as did in 1914 when Europeans bid sterling up to $7 in a frantic effort to get their money home. There is even a possibility that war prospects might weaken the franc enough to drive gold to this country. European credits here are in two main categories—cash balances, and securities. The cash balances might be rushed home, or they might be left for war purposes or exchange stabilization. War fears would not probably cause the securities to be sold except for the purpose of taking the cash home.

Business News Still Good

The net effect of the week's uncertainties on foreign exchange, however, was far less obvious than on the security markets, leading many to the conjecture that European difficulties provided merely the immediate justification for a shakeout which would have to come in any case as a result of the weakened "technical" position of the market. Stock prices have been advancing with but two slight interruptions since mid-December and bond prices since mid-November.

The business news continued good and business sentiment was not affected by the Rhine crisis as were the security markets. Two groups of shares stood out against the trend—the farm equipments and the oils. The leading farm equipment shares, Deere, Case, Harvester, Minneapolis-Moline and Oliver made new highs for 1935-36.

There were few margin calls sent out, partly because marginal trading is small, partly because the Reserve margin requirements do not come into effect merely because prices fall, but only when it is desired to make new purchases. As if further to show that the setback in the security markets was primarily "technical" rather than war-induced, commodities showed no perceptible reaction.

For the third time this year the week's capital flotations exceeded $100,000,000, totaling $120,000,000. There was some talk in investment houses of delaying some of the large offerings which are scheduled for this and coming weeks until market conditions improve, but underwriters of one railroad and two utility issues scheduled for this week are reported ready to go ahead nevertheless.

A larger number of investment house names appear on most of the current offerings than used to appear in the days before the Securities Act of 1933. This is explained as due in part to the fact that some participations were formerly secret but must now be published, and in part to the fact that underwriters want to distribute the risk more widely now on account of the penalties which the law imposes for misleading statements of fact. A National Dairy Products offering to appear soon will carry a record number of about 50 underwriting houses. In this case an additional reason for the large number of participants is that the offering must be kept open 24 days to allow the stockholders to participate, a period long enough for substantial changes to occur in the bond market.

Tax Plan Criticized

Above criticism of the Administration's proposed tax on corporate saving continued. The basic "social" justification given at Washington for the tax, that rich men cause their corporations to withhold dividens so that the rich man can save on personal surtaxes is not taken seriously here. Isolated examples are known, but in most cases these are now taken care of by the heavy extraordinary tax on earnings of dummy personal holding companies.

The leading *big* companies like du Pont, General Motors, Allied Chemical, American Can, etc., are among those paying out the largest proportion of earnings in dividends. Moreover nonpartisan or noncontroversial guesses as to corporate dividend policy do not give much weight to this alleged rich men's habit of meddling in corporate dividend policy for ulterior tax-evasion purposes. In addition it is thought that such meddling is in any case too precarious a bit of gambling against the future for astute wealthy persons to carry far; it amounts to a bet that money withheld this year will be taken in later years when surtax rates are lower.

The trend of surtaxes, however, in line with public sentiment, is steadily higher; dividends postponed now are likely to be sliced for surtax more and not less heavily in years to come. Lastly there is agreement with the Ford company's implication that plowed in surpluses add to the consumer's purchasing power and the poor man's wages. They are not piled up as cash but spent for wages in the machine-tool, equipment, and building trades. Standard Statistics called the plan an "additional attempt to lead the country further toward state socialism" and Poor's Investment Advisory Service said "The plan's character is arousing so much concern in business circles that it is difficult to visualize Congress passing the measure in its present form."

The bank stock market revived when First National, about whose annual dividend of $100 there has been some doubt, declared not only the current but several quarterly payments in advance.

'Hydro' Power Is No Guarantee Of Decreased Rates

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A trend toward "higher rates" for electricity in smaller communities was reported by the Federal Power Commission in the third of a series of rate reports.

"For 25 kilowatt hours," the report said, "towns under 250 in population paid $2.33, while cities over 250,000 paid $1.55.

"Towns from 250 to 999 population paid $5.59 for 100 kilowatt hours, against $4.40 for the larger cities, and for 250 kilowatts hours, small towns paid $9.56 against $8.44 in the large cities."

Rates Widely Divergent

The commission found a "challenging problem" in the "wide divergencies" of electric rates in various parts of the nation. It said the answer which ordinarily might be given to explain the situation were not enough. No new explanation, however, was offered.

The report noted that in 1935 the highest bills were paid in New England and the Middle Atlantic sections would be expected to be lower, it was explained.

Similarly hydroelectric power, "often alleged to be important when rate levels are low," failed to account for differences as between Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and California, Oregon and Washington. Both groups use water power, but rates were described as higher in the first group.

"Apparently other factors must be found in order to account for the wide divergencies which exist in the level of electric rates throughout the nation," the commision said.

"That divergencies should exist is to be expected, but that they are so wide and so greatly at variance with pertinent characteristics presents a challenging problem that merits the attention of all those interested in the subject of electric rates.

Lowest on Pacific Coast

The lowest average bills were found in California and Washington; the highest, in New Mexico and Florida.

For 25 kilowatt hours a month California's average bill was $1.41 against $2.97 in New Mexico. For 100 kilowatt hours, Washington charged $3.69 and Florida $6.44. For 250 kilowatt hours, the charge was $3.93 in Washington and $11.91 in New Mexico.

Average annual revenue per residential customer ranged from a low of $27.89 in Michigan to high of $45.32 in Florida, while the revenue per kilowatt hour ranged from 2.7 cents in Washington to 8 cents in Louisiana.

Use of power was greatest in Washington with annual average consumption of 1104 kilowatt hours per year, against a low of 450 in New Hampshire.

For the country at large, latest figures being for 1933, the annual average revenue per kilowatt hour was 5.42 cents; annual average consumption per customer was 587 kilowatt hours; and the average annual revenue per customer was $31.79.

Koppers Unit Has Decline in Income

By the Associated Press

The Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, largest unit in the Koppers system, reported gross revenues of $59,394,857 for 1935 in its annual report today.

Revenue increased slightly over 1934. Net income, however, decreased $1,261,096 from the previous year.

Sales of gas and coke by the subsidiary companies, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the Old Colony Gas Company, accounted for more than half the organization's revenues. Coal and coke sales decreased but sales of gas from the association's three coke plants increased about 2 per cent.

New Life Insurance Lower in February

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—New life isurance production for February, as reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, totaled $665,140,000 against $719,598,000 in February, 1935, a decrease of 7.6 per cent.

For the first two months of the year the total of new business was $1,346,646,000 against $1,544,501,000 last year, a decrease of 12.8 per cent.

Wants Representation

Underwood

Leon Fraser

Former President of the Bank for International Settlements, Now First Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York

Fraser Urges U. S. Place Two Experts On Board of B.I.S.

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Leon Fraser, former president of the Bank for International Settlements, urged today that the United States participate in activities of the B. I. S. by availing itself of the right to assign two financial experts to the board of directors of the Basel, Switzerland, Bank.

The situation confronting the United States was outlined by Mr. Fraser in the current issue of "foreign affairs."

He expressed the opinion that American independence in banking matters would not be curtailed by filling the two vacant seats on the bank's directorate, and he stressed the nonpolitical character of the B. I. S.

The United States has an immediate interest in an improvement in international financial relations, Mr. Fraser declared, and he pointed out situations wherein the United States cou'd co-operate.

"Above all," he said, "the continuous personal contacts at Basel of financial leaders from the various countries will afford some hope of gradual improvement in international financial relations, without which internal economic advance cannot be realized to the full."

Now vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, Mr. Fraser retired last summer from the B. I. S., and America has had no representative since.

Steady Increase In Chicago Trade Recorded Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 16—Retail and wholesale sales made steady gains here last week, according to report of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The most favorable indication was the action of several larger retail establishments in recalling part-time personnel to handle the increased Easter and other seasonal purchasing. Turnover is said to be well ahead of 1935.

Wholesalers are getting a good share of the delayed buying occasioned by the February cold spell. Easier temperatures in the Northwest have brought out buyers in sufficient numbers to force retailers to replenish stocks. Heavy purchase of piece goods and spring clothing continues.

Steel activity in Chicago is at satisfactory levels. Good demands from the railroads, machinery builders and building fields are keeping mills busy. The lull in purchases by automobile manufacturers is said to be waning, with indications that interest already shown in new car models means another busy spell for steel producers.

Other durable goods plants in the Chicago area are said to be increasing schedules. Home building, particularly in the suburbs, is on the climb. Rents for more desirable apartments and residences are in for another boost, the average increase running from $2.50 to $5 monthly.

Home Building Volume Estimate Revised Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, has revised upward an estimate which he made a few months ago of the volume of residential construction for the current year. He is convinced, from a resurvey of the home building situation throughout the United States, that 250,000 houses and other residential units will be built here in 1936.

In his former reckoning, based on an earlier survey, he estimated that 175,000 homes would be built in this country during the present year.

Sees 250,000 Homes Built

About 85,000 dwelling units were erected in the United States in 1935, according to estimates based on reports of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Building activity for the first two months of the year," Mr. McDonald said, "clearly point to a higher volume of residential building than we formerly expected. Judged on our performance last year, we felt that residential building this year would reach 175,000 new homes. This is more than double the number of all residential units for 1935.

"Today the picture is changing and I am confident that 250,000 new homes in 1936 are not too much to expect. January and February building operations are right in line with this estimate, and our newest survey indicates that no time will be lost in getting a strong building movement under way this spring."

Many Factors Involved

Accounting for this current upswing in residential building, Mr. McDonald said, is the natural pressure of national need for homes, the availability of mortgage money in greater abundance than at any time in the past several years, at the most attractive rates in our history, higher construction standards and the elevation of the single mortgage to its present position as a prime investment due to the protection of insurance provided under the National Housing Act.

It is significant, however, that monthly totals for January and February are only comparatively little below the figures for the fall of 1935 when building reached the highest point since 1931, in this country, Mr. McDonald said. The first two months of 1936 average higher than the summer months of last year. Since the operation of mutual mortgage insurance began in December, 1934, the Federal Housing Administration has accepted for insurance 52,994 home mortgages, for a total value of $213,854,697.

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Marcum a Country Boy — Young Senators — Extra Ice-Carnival Performance

Hayseed Boys Good Copy For Camp Scribes

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—Some of the most colorful stories coming out of major league training camps these days concern those small-town boys who are making good in the big show. They are stories nearly as old as the game itself—how the green country lad, with hayseed in his hair and wearing a striped suit, pitched and batted his way to fame and fortune.

One of the best examples of this type of rookie is Johnny Marcum, big right-hander of the Boston Red Sox, who Manager Joe Cronin is counting on for at least 20 victories this season. Of course, Johnny isn't exactly a rookie because he has been around the American League since 1933, but the story of how he climbed the ladder to the majors is still a good one.

Cap Neal of the Louisville club signed young Marcum late in 1927 and ordered him to report the following year, but Cap almost missed getting the bashful farm boy. When reporting time arrived, Marcum wouldn't leave Eminence, Ky., his home town, because he said it would be too lonesome in the big city. The very thought of going away from Eminence, which, incidentally, was only about 25 miles from Louisville, made Johnny wish he had never seen a baseball. But Neal solved the perplexing problem by hiring John's older brother, Tillman, to accompany him to Louisville.

Hopelessly Green

Marcum seemed hopelessly green when he first reported to the Louisville club. Everyone gave him up but Neal, who clung to the hope that some day the youngster would shake his small-town complex and become a great ball player. There was no chance to farm him out in 1928, so Neal paid John to come into Louisville every time the club was home and sit on the bench, hoping that the big fellow would learn a few things about the game. Johnny observed everything, but said nothing.

In 1929 Neal placed him with Dayton, recalled him in '30 and by '33 he was a major league prospect.

Connie Mack finally purchased the right-hander from Neal over the telephone, but strangely enough, the Philadelphia pilot was about the only big league manager who didn't have the youngster scouted. Neal recommended the pitcher by writing a letter to Mack, who immediately got busy and had his son, Earl, look the Eminence boy over in a game against St. Paul. Marcum beat the Saints by 23 to 3 the day Earl Mack sat in the stands, and before the day had ended, Connie opened negotiations.

Won 20 for Louisville

When Marcum reported to the Athletics, he was a tired pitcher. He had won 20 games at Louisville and needed a rest. It looked like the wrong time for him to get that big chance. But Johnny, by this time accustomed to the smoke of the city, lost little time in finding Connie Mack and announcing that he was ready for work.

And Connie lost little time giving him work. Marcum made a sensational debut, becoming the first rookie pitcher of all time to start a major league career with 19 consecutive scoreless innings. He finished up that season—1933—with three victories and two defeats and an earned run average of 1.99.

Being a big leaguer hasn't changed the farm boy very much. He doesn't blush any more when someone speaks to him, but he likes to sit in a corner of the hotel lobby or on the end of its veranda, unnoticed, where he can think about the days, not so long ago, when he pitched hay back in Eminence. And he must spend some of those idle moments thinking about pitching baseball, because he does all right at it.

Billy Werber, flashy third baseman of the Red Sox, has signed his contract and is working out daily with the team. It is understood that he signed at the original figure with a probable extra incentive available should he prove to be worth it. He went into conference, first with Tom Yawkey, owner, and then with Joe Cronin. He had little to say and appeared anxious to get busy on the field.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	8	16	112	98	52
Chicago	21	8	16	87	80	50
Boston	21	5	19	88	78	47
Rangers	17	12	17	83	92	46

Canadian Division

Montreal	20	10	16	109	104	50
Toronto	22	5	18	119	101	49
Americans	15	7	23	101	109	37
Canadiens	11	11	24	81	118	33

Results March 14

Montreal 1, Toronto 0.
Detroit 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).

Results March 15

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Montreal 3, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.

Final Games

Tomorrow—Les Canadiens at Boston Bruins; Chicago at N. Y. Rangers; Toronto at Montreal.

Thursday—Boston Bruins at Toronto; Canadiens at Americans; Chicago at Detroit.

Saturday—Chicago at Montreal; Americans at Toronto.

Sunday—New York Rangers at Boston Bruins; Americans at Detroit.

Amusements

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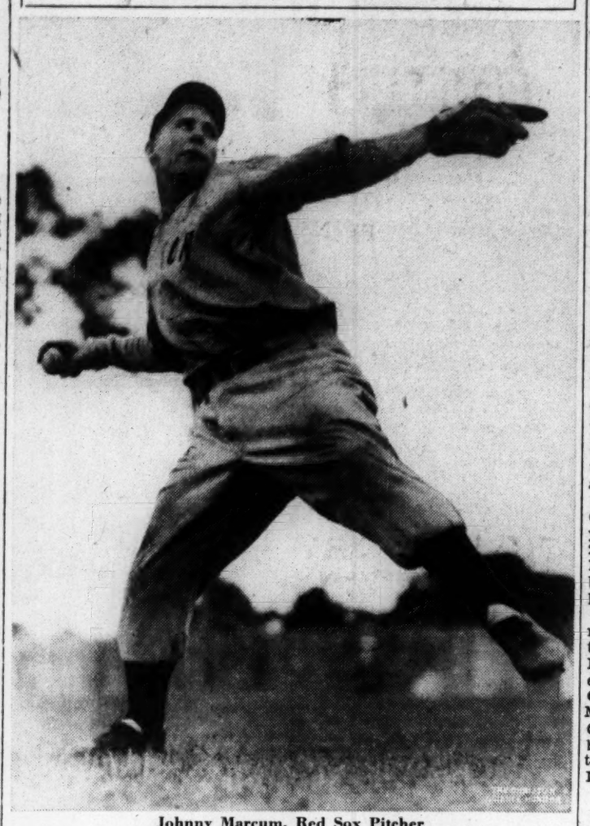

Johnny Marcum, Red Sox Pitcher
Took Some Time to Drag This Big Fellow From His Home Town of Eminence, Ky., to the Trail of Big Cities in Baseball. He Long Since Has Made the Big-League Grade, but Still Hankers for Home-Town Hay Pitching

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PRINCETON, N. J.—Yale University's swimming team won its 150th consecutive meet by defeating Princeton, 46 to 25, in Brokaw Pool, Saturday night.

Yale won four individual events, took as many second places, and won the 400-yard relay. The Eli winners were not pressed in their victories and no outstanding times were recorded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Four boatloads of aspirants for the Yale varsity crew were taken to the New Haven Harbor Saturday by Coach Ed Leader for the first outdoor workout of the season.

The oarsmen practiced in the harbor rather than at Derby because of the flood conditions of the Housatonic River.

NEW YORK—Cunningham outmaneuvers Venzke and Mangan to win Columbian mile in slow time of 4.46.8 at K. of C. meet; O'Brien beats Hornbostel in 600; Cornelius Johnson defeats Burke in high jump; Ben Johnson wins sprint from Metcalfe and Peacock.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The army gymnastic team scored its thirty-first consecutive victory Saturday, defeating Dartmouth, 46—8. The army made a clean sweep of all events but the tumbling and rope climb.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity fencing team repulsed Princeton, 20 to 7, Saturday and kept its record free from a college defeat this season. The sons of Eli won eight of nine matches with the foil.

NEW YORK—Cornell's choice of Carl G. Snavely as its new head football coach, considered a long step forward in the reorganization of athletics at Ithaca, prompted favorable reaction among undergraduates, alumni and football leaders elsewhere in the East.

CHICAGO—Ray Ellinwood, Chicago, breaks world indoor dirt-track record for quarter mile, time 48.9s., as Michigan captured Big Ten title; Sam Stoller, Michigan, equals 60-yard world mark of 6.1s.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence College basketball team defeated Brown 48 to 34 Saturday night and successfully defended the State College championship.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Pickard-Jack Cummins and Sarazen-Mally Reynolds team reach finals of amateur-pro golf tourney.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Penn State dethrones Lehigh as eastern intercollegiate wrestling champion by one point, 31-30.

STATE COLLEGE, Penna.—Penn State retains eastern intercollegiate boxing title in close duel with Syracuse.

DENVER—Denver University and San Francisco Young Men's Institute win opening games of National A. A. U. basketball championship.

NEW YORK—Rutgers piles up 47 points to take Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association title.

PROVIDENCE—Brown captures New England college wrestling championship.

MINNEAPOLIS—Iowa wins Big Ten swimming title with 39 points to 37 for Michigan, winner last five years. Six meet records broken.

NEWARK, N. J.—Edmond Soussa of Egypt retains United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiards title.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Briggs withdraws bonus offer to Tigers because of league disapproval.

Records Bettered In N. E. Swimming Meet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (AP)—In the Olyneyville (R. I.) Boys' Club pool last night, Johnny Higgins of Olyneyville, bettered the American and New England marks by winning the New England senior 220-yard breaststroke in 2:40 1-5s. His teammate, Mathew Soltysiak, established a new American and New England record in the New England junior 300-yard medley with 3:41.

Fred Lee of the Boston Swimming Association equaled the New England 100-yard freestyle record with a time of 55 3-5s, but in a trial heat he established a new time of 54 3-5s.

Doris Brennan of Olneyville, and Ruth Howarth of the Whitine Community Association established a woman's New England senior 300-yard medley record when they finished in a dead heat in 4:24 3-5. Miss Brennan set a Rhode Island record in the senior 100-yard breaststroke with 1:25.

Harold Stanhope of Olneyville, won the national junior A. A. U. 150-yard backstroke championship, and Robert Richey of the Boston Swimming Club the national junior diving title.

Newton Archers

The Newton Archers will hold their annual meeting March 21 at the Newton Center Playground House . . . After the reading of reports and election of officers, an interesting program will follow: 1. Dr. Carroll P. Moulton will talk on "A New Competitive System for Archery"; 2. Cyrus E. Dallin on "Achievements of Dallin Club Members"; 3. Louis C. Smith on "What the Newton Archers Have Contributed to Archery"; 4. Edward W. Frentz on "Ten Most Interesting Exhibits of the Evening." . . . Club members will gather together all kinds of equipment, gadgets, books, pictures and other articles related to archery and place them on exhibition.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Columbia	12	0	452	354	1.000
Pennsylvania	7	5	372	315	.583
Yale	6	6	386	375	.500
Dartmouth	6	6	385	382	.500
Princeton	5	7	371	387	.417
Harvard	3	9	364	463	.250
Cornell	3	9	349	463	.250

International Playoff

CLEVELAND, March 16 (AP)—The board of governors of the International Hockey League will meet here today to make plans and a schedule for a title playoff series starting March 26.

Ralph Metcalfe Leading Choice Of U. S. Coaches

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette graduate student whose flying feet slipped up on the threshold of Olympic conquest four years ago, is the outstanding choice of America's foremost track coaches for international honors in the Berlin games this summer.

"Metcalfe should breeze in this time," says Robert (Dink) Templeton, Stanford's outspoken coach, in picking the runner who has captured seven out of eight available national outdoor sprint titles in the past four years.

"He is coming along without the strain of a college season, just as Eddie Tolan did in 1932. Metcalfe's powerful physique will carry him through the grind and make him this country's best bet to retain spring supremacy."

But what about Ohio State's Jesse Owens, who equaled the world 100-yard mark of 9.4s. and lowered the 220-yard record to 20.3s., or Eulace Peacock, Temple's holder of national broad jumping as well as 100-meter honors?

Templeton doubts if Owens, less rugged than Metcalfe, can withstand the pressure, especially on heavier European tracks. He rates the Buckeye bullet "tops" in the broad jump. Other coaches, including Bernie Moore of Louisiana State and Dean Cromwell of Southern California, bracket Owens with Metcalfe for the Olympic sprint. His own mentor, Larry Snyder, says:

Owens for Three Events

"Owens will run the 100 meters, 200 meters and will broad jump, if the final tryouts are arranged so that he will not have to run too many heats in the dashes. He will need to broad jump only on Friday to clinch a place, if he is as good as he was last year (when he leaped to a world record of 26 ft. 8¼ in.) That will enable him to concentrate on the two dashes Saturday. The Olympic program is so spread that he can easily compete in the three events if he qualifies and he will qualify."

Four years ago, diminutive, bespectacled Eddie Tolan, graduate of Michigan, scored an Olympic "double," beating Metcalfe by an eyelash in the 100 meters and capturing the 200 easily, with George Simpson of Ohio State second and Metcalfe, victim of a bad start, running third. Tolan has since turned professional.

Meanwhile Metcalfe, although overshadowed by the record exploits of Owens and Peacock last season, has been a dominant figure. His rangy build and stride are considered a sprinter's ideal by coaches. He won the 200-meter title last year for the fourth straight time. This winter he regained the indoor A. A. U. crown at 60 meters, beating Peacock, Eddie Siegel, and Ben Johnson, Columbia's flier and 1935 indoor champion.

Anderson Strong Runner

California's George Anderson, I. C. 4-A. 100-meter champion, is rated by coaches as another Olympic possibility. Frank Wykoff, after a two-year layoff, is attempting a comeback, but the world-record holder for 100 yards (9.4s.) hardly has a chance to make the team this year, except possibly for the sprint relay.

Brutus Hamilton, California coach who agrees with Templeton that Metcalfe should be the "class of the Olympic field" has this to say about his pupil, Anderson: "He had a brilliant record for a 19-year-old sophomore last year. He was undefeated in 28 races in Europe. He is unusually strong and will go after both 100 and 200 meters, but his best race is the longer distance. He should improve this year."

The South has two possibilities in Herman Neugass, the Tulane star who has been clocked in 9.4s. for 100 yards, and Bobby Packard, University of Georgia freshman. Packard is a great prospect, in the opinion of Lawson Robertson, Pennsylvania and Olympic head coach. Chick Wallender, Texas star, and Foy Draper, diminutive Southern Californian, also are prospects.

Three Performances of Arena Skating Carnival This Week

Due to public demand, The Skating Club of Boston has inserted a performance of "Hollywood on Skates" for Saturday afternoon, March 21, at the Boston Arena. The original plans called for evening performances Friday and Saturday, but the demand for tickets will exceed the supply and to benefit those unable to procure tickets for the evening performances, this Saturday matinee has been arranged.

The members of The Skating Club, coached for years by the inimitable Willie Frick and his wife, Kathleen Pope, will present an ingenious and unique review which offers great opportunity for the display of rhythm and grace which can be attained only on skates.

Unique Review

One of the feature numbers on the star-studded program will show the ever popular and beautiful Suzanne Davis King in a comedy act, "The Bathing Scene." Last year Suzanne was the "hit" of the carnival in her "blackface" act. There is a great deal of secrecy surrounding her act for this year's show—it is to be more of a surprise scene with comedy throughout. Dignified members of The Skating Club will be seen in dual roles. Assisting in the act will be graceful Grace Madden and her brother, James L. Madden of Newton, in a pair exhibition for which they are most famous.

Gypsy Queen

The most colorful of all scenes to be presented will be the closing act, a presentation of Russian peasant life with various legends running through it. For headliners there are Evelyn Chandler as the Gypsy Queen, the most spectacular exhibition skater in the world—the ever popular Willie Frick and Mrs. Frick as Prince Ivan and Firebird. Other skaters in various parts of the program are Maribel Vinson, George E. B. Hill, Frederick Goodridge, Robin Lee, Roger Turner, Polly Blodgett, Louise Bertram and Stewart Reburn, members of the Canadian Olympic team; the Ottawa Four, Joan Tozzer, Bernard Fox and Suzanne Davis King.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham won the 1000-yard race in world record time of 2m. 10.1s., defeating Chuck Hornsbostel.

Three Years Ago

Joe Stripp quit Dodgers' camp after failing to reach salary terms.

Five Years Ago

Bill Terry signed contract with Giants after holding out for $25,000.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Sunday

Cincinnati (N) 13, Boston (A) 8.
Detroit (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 5 (11 innings).
Chicago (A) 7, Chicago (N) 4.
Boston (N) vs. New York (A) rained out.
Washington (A) 5, Philadelphia (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 6, New York (N) 0.
St. Louis (N) 4, Philadelphia (A) 2.
St. Louis (A) 2, House of David 1.

Saturday

Cleveland (A) 5, New York (N) 3.
Washington (A) 6, Boston (A) 3.
St. Louis (A) 4, House of David 1.
New York (A)-Boston (N), rain.
Brooklyn (N)-Detroit (A), rain.
Cincinnati (N)-Philadelphia (N), rain.
Chicago (N) 15, Chicago (A) 6.

Sporting Around The Hub

Ross Enters Bruin Picture

LATEST rumbling in the unceasing rumors pertaining to the sale of the Boston Bruins centers about Art Ross. The stern-visaged general manager of the Bruins and Cubs has been a busy, potent factor in the final disposition of the club since the start, but quietly.

Staff Photo
Art Ross

His 10 years as manager and two as general manager make him an ideal individual to carry on when C. F. Adams, president, elects to retire from the active field. There is no angle of the Bruins or Cubs that General Manager Ross is not acquainted with. Nor is there an angle in hockey with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

It is said that his legion of friends in Boston immediately approached him with open purse strings when the sale talk took a serious aspect. Underneath the stern features of Art Ross is hidden tender sentiment for the name Bruins. His active part in building that name to prominence is something which he cannot shed easily and the team will not pass to other hands without his efforts receiving full consideration.

Action Expected This Week

The sale situation continues warm with prospective buyers, and the realization will come when the proper individual with the necessary capital available makes himself known. The Bruins cannot be purchased without money and when that money appears the sale will go through. Action of some sort is expected this week.

Week-End Roundup

Sunday—What many expected to be a close battle turned out to be just a workout . . . The Boston Olympics defeated University City Club, 8 goals to 2, in the afternoon hockey feature at the Boston Garden . . . The other game of the doubleheader resulted in a 5-to-3 victory for Amesbury over Wollaston Sporting Club . . . In the evening at the Garden, the Boston Bruins defeated the Chicago Blackhawks, 1 to 0, before a crowd of about 14,000 . . . Teddy Graham accounted for the goal with a brilliant solo dash . . . The one-goal victory enabled the Bruins to keep their half-game advantage over New York Rangers . . . Henry Swasey of University of New Hampshire was elected president of the N. E. Association of College Basketball Coaches . . . Lucy Recs beat Clan MacGregor, 4 to 1, in a Boston and District League soccer match at Lincoln Park . . . Bostonians figured in the North and South senior golf final at Pinehurst . . . Dr. George W. Mansfield won the title, beating Harold Buckminster, 5 and 4.

* * *

Saturday—Brown swimmers retained their New England intercollegiate title at Williamstown . . . The Bruins won with 37 points and were followed by Wesleyan, 25; Amherst, 22; Massachusetts State, 12; Springfield, 10; Williams, 5; Bowdoin and M. I. T. 3 each; Worcester Tech 1 . . . Boston Cubs remained in the Can-Am Hockey League playoff running by beating the league-leading Philly Ramblers 4 to 2, in the Garden . . . In the interscholastic meet at Dartmouth, Robin Hartmann of Brookline (Mass.) High equaled the world indoor record of 7.4s. for the 60-yard high hurdles . . . Hartmann's time equaled that set 10 years ago by Monty Wells, former Dartmouth star, now his coach . . . Harvard swimmers swamped the Columbia Lions, 60 to 11, in Harvard pool . . . Yale closed its basketball season with a 39-to-35 victory over Harvard in New Haven . . . The Harvard Club of Boston beat a Providence squash racquets team, 5 to 0, at Agawam Hunt Club. . . . Yale freshmen polo riders beat Harvard freshmen, 13½ to 0, at the Allston Armory; Harvard jayvees bowed to the Cavalry team, 7 to 4, and Winchester Aces outrode Cossacks, 7 to 3 . . . Brockton High won the Eastern Massachusetts basketball title, beating Lynn Classical, 24 to 23.

* * *

This week — Willie Hoppe will continue his billiards exhibitions and free instructions in Greater Boston . . . The Harvard oarsmen will man the "Leviathan" in its 1936 debut on the Charles River today . . . When the ice disappears from the river, Crimson oarsmen will take to the shells . . . Coach Bill Haines of M. I. T. had his oarsmen out on the river on Saturday . . . They will continue workouts this week . . . The smoothness of the varsity, junior varsity and 150-pounders impressed the veteran rowing coach, who will probably keep the seating intact for the present . . . Harvard football candidates will start practice in the Briggs' Cage on Wednesday . . . Boston University baseball candidates report this afternoon . . . The New England tryouts for the United States Olympic gymnastic team will be held at M. I. T. Saturday . . . The B. U. footballers start spring work today on the Bay State Road property.

Where Away, John?

Without revealing why, when or how, Johnny Quinn, Bee secretary, left Boston hurriedly yesterday afternoon—and the destination is Dayton, Ohio.

Reds to Hartford?

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16 (AP)—According to a report current here, the Providence Canadian-American Hockey League franchise may be transferred to Hartford, Conn., next season. Jean Dubuc, president of the Rhode Island Reds, said he is seriously thinking of making the change. No indoor rink is available at Hartford, but Dubuc says he has "two possible sites in mind."

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

Men's and Pairs Figure Skating
Ninth in a Series

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—Karl Schäfer, of Austria, many times champion of the world, was well on his mettle in the men's Olympic figure-skating championship here during the Fourth Winter Games. If he had not been, he would surely have been defeated. He knew, of course, that a strong British contingent was out determinedly after his laurels, that Ernst Baier, of Germany, renowned particularly as a pairs skater with his countrywoman, Maxie Herber, was aiming to become a victor in solo skating, and he knew the threat constituted by folk like Felix Kaspar, from his own land, and Montgomery Wilson, the Canadian. This was tough opposition. And Schäfer thrived on it. He worked up a lead of 13.9 points in the set figures section of the program, started his free display with a burst of brilliance that showed what his immense potentialities were, and then took things relatively easy in a light and charming performance, executed with a touch that only Schäfer has.

Close Contest

There was a very close contest for second place between Baier and Kaspar, and only a fraction of a point, 7-10 to be precise, separated their totals at the finish. Wilson was graded fourth. I sat with his sister, Connie, during the compulsory tracings, and we anticipated the judges in declaring that "Bud" was earning very good marks. But in the free-skating, on a later day, he had the misfortune to fall and he obtained 13 marks fewer than Schäfer.

Figure skating in Europe is now marked somewhat after the manner usually associated with fancy diving.

The judges stand in a line so that their rulings may be made independently and they wear in front of them bokes of numerals—black figures for whole numbers, red for decimals. Each judge studies the performance of the skater who happens to be doing his (or her) stuff, and then turns away, looking very ruminative. At a given whistle, he holds up above his head the number that he has selected from his little box. So the spectators know, more or less, what is going on in the judges' thinking from start to finish. Whether this is a better arrangement than that of former times, when the judges' composite opinion often came as a shock, is a matter upon which skaters are by no means unanimous. There are arguments for and against the change.

Ice Found Rougher

Britain's star pair of men skaters, H. Graham Sharp and Jack Dunn, finished fifth and sixth, whilst in tenth position came Freddie Tomlins, a strongly built teammate of theirs, only 16 years old. The British representatives, who do not have much opportunity to skate on outdoor rinks, found the ice decidedly rougher than that upon which they are accustomed to practice. This was because, instead of employing a mechanical device for planing the surface, the German Olympic authorities had the rink put in order when necessary by man power.

Dunn's relatively high position, though not so high as most of the critics anticipated, was due to his giving a grand display of free skating. In the compulsory figures he was definitely not at his best. But in the other section, later in the week, he showed himself to be, not only a beautifully rhythmic skater but also a showman of much discernment. Graham Sharp, holder of the British championship, marred his five minutes of free skating by falling in the course of a difficult turn. He made it in the eye of the sun, and it seemed to me that the glare put him off balance.

The judges do their trick with the numbers twice for each competitor in the free skating—first to indicate their opinion as to the difficulty of the program attempted and then to show what they think of his (or her) style of accomplishment. There is plenty of scope, therefore, for disagreement between public opinion and that of the judges. It occurred, for example, in the case of young Geoffrey Yates of Britain, who has been interested in figure-skating for only four years. He put on a good show—unfortunately for him he did it immediately Ernst Baier had done his—and it did not seem to be regarded as particularly exciting. Many factors contribute to success and failure in figure-skating. Following after an established star is one of them, for the judges, like all other folk, are influenced by comparisons.

Sport & General
Karl Schäfer, Austria

German Idols

The pair-skating afforded a lovely spectacle. Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, idols of the German skating public, were strongly favored to win the Olympic title in succession to Andrée and Pierre Brunet, France. They did so—in the presence of Herr Hitler, who was a frequent visitor to the games, and a "capacity" crowd. Some of the music to which solo skaters moved seemed to have little relation to the tempo of feats they were engaged in, but Ernst and Maxie skimmed gracefully over the ice to a tune that interpreted their program exactly. They received a tremendous ovation. So, indeed, did the runners-up, Erik Pausin and Ilse Pausin, a brother and sister from Vienna. They were a charming couple, rich in youthful zest and vitality, and their performance was beautifully polished. George Hill and Maribel Vinson, of the United States, skated well enough to capture fifth place, but their program did not seem so closely co-ordinated as usual.

Details

Here follow the details of the 1936 Olympic figure-skating championship for men and pairs:

Men

	Compulsory figures	Points: Free skating	Total
1—Karl Schäfer, Austria	250.9	171.8	422.7
2—Ernst Baier, Germany	237.0	173.8	410.8
3—Felix Kaspar, Austria	234.1	166.0	400.1
4—Montgomery Wilson, Canada	237.9	156.6	394.5
5—H. Graham Sharp, Great Britain	237.7	156.4	394.1
6—Jack E. P. Dunn, Great Britain	222.3	165.4	387.7
7—Marcus Nikkanen, Finland	228.3	152.4	380.7
8—Elemer Tardonfalvic, Hungary	226.3	152.7	379.0
9—Denes Pataky, Hungary	226.3	148.5	374.8
10—Frederick W. E. Tomlins, Great Britain	213.7	150.7	364.4
11—Leopold Linhart, Austria	208.4	155.8	364.2
12—Robin Lee, United States	216.2	146.8	363.0
13—Erie Reiter, United States	215.5	137.4	352.9
14—Hellmuth May, Austria	211.0	141.8	352.8
15—Toshiichi Katayama, Japan	201.2	146.2	347.4
16—Geoffrey S. Yates, Great Britain	216.0	130.7	346.7
17—Lucian Bueler, Switzerland	211.3	132.3	343.6
18—Gunther Lorenz, Germany	198.8	144.7	343.5
19—Roman Turusanke, Roumania	197.0	140.8	337.8
20—Kazukichi Oimatsu, Japan	197.8	135.4	333.2
21—Zenjiro Watanabe, Japan	191.5	133.9	325.4
22—George E. B. Hill, United States	201.9	123.2	325.1
23—Tsugio Hasegawa, Japan	186.0	128.6	314.6
24—Jaroslav Sadilek, Czechoslovakia	193.2	111.8	305.0
25—Werners Auls, Latvia	128.7	93.9	222.6

Pairs

Place	Name and Country	Judges' Place Figs.
1	Ernst Baier and Maxie Herber, Germany	11
2	Erik Pausin and Ilse Pausin, Austria	19.5
3	Laszlo Szollas and Emilia Rotter, Hungary	32.5
4	Attila Szekrenyessy and Piroska Szekrenyessy, Hungary	38.5
5	George E. B. Hill and Maribel Vinson, United States	46.5
6	Stewart Reburn and Louise Bertram, Canada	63.5
7	Leslie H. T. Cliff and Violet Cliff, Great Britain	56.5*
8	Otto Weiss and Eva Prawitz, Germany	74.5
9	Ercole Cattaneo and Anna Cattaneo, Italy	93
10	Ernest H. C. Yates and Rosemarie Stewart, Great Britain	102.5
11	James L. Madden and Grace Madden, United States	95*
12	Fraser Sweatman and Audrey Garland, Canada	103*
13	Alfred Eisenbeisser and Irca Timcic, Roumania	102*
14	Fritz Wachtler and Eleonore Baumel, Austria	113
15	Randi Bakke-Gjertsen and Christen Christensen, Norway	132.5
16	Robert Verdun and Louisa Contamine, Belgium	136.5
17	Eduards Geschels and Hildergrade Schwarz, Latvia	149
18	Eduard Hilop and Helene Michelson, Estonia	161

* Placed in this order, under Paragraph 94 of the International Skating Union.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	25	3	18	159	121	53
Buffalo	22	6	18	106	91	50
London	21	2	22	107	119	44
Rochester	15	2	26	96	119	32

Western Division

Detroit	26	3	17	124	100	55
Cleveland	22	3	19	133	139	47
Windsor	16	10	18	103	104	42
Pittsburgh	17	1	26	126	161	35

Results March 14

Buffalo 4, Rochester 0.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 0.

Results March 15

Syracuse 5, London 3.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	26	3	16	135	94	55
Providence	21	5	19	107	120	47
Springfield	20	4	22	123	123	44
Boston	19	4	23	127	130	42
New Haven	18	4	24	117	142	40

Results March 14

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Springfield 3, Providence 2.

Result March 15

Springfield 1, New Haven 0.

Coming Games

Wednesday—Providence at Philadelphia.
Thursday—New Haven at Boston.
Saturday—Philadelphia at Springfield.
Sunday—Philadelphia at New Haven; Springfield at Providence.

College Wrestling Result

C. C. N. Y. 29, Brooklyn P. I. 3.

Senators Favor Their Recruits For Future Nine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., March 16—They are calling this rebuilt Washington baseball club Clark Griffith's accent-on-youth Senators, but even at this early stage in the spring training program, there is only one position on the team still unsettled. Bucky Harris has a hustling gang of youngsters in camp here—a team that won't win the American League pennant, but one that may upset the applecart for one of its flag-aspiring rivals.

As the situation stands now, the Washington infield will shape up with Joe Kuhel at first base, Buddy Myer at second, Cecil Travis at shortstop and John "Buddy" Lewis at third. So far, two thirds of the outfield is settled with Jess Hill, formerly of the Yankees, in left, and Alvin "Jake" Powell in center. Johnny Stone, last of the Senators to sign and report, is defending his right-field post against Carl Reynolds, a great spring hitter and last season with the Red Sox, and Daniel Miles, a rookie who is the sentimental favorite of Harris and Griffith.

Watch Newsom Go

For pitchers, the Senators have Buck Newsom, Earl Whitehill and Ed Linke as three probable starters, with Bump Hadley and Jack Russell, two more veterans, available. Pete Appleton, from Montreal, may win a regular assignment. Newsom, however, is the No. 1 man of the staff. The Senators purchased him last May from the St. Louis Browns for $40,000, but his service in Washington was curtailed when he was struck on the knee with a batted ball and was out of action for most of the season.

Newsom is a great pitcher when he wants to be. He possesses a deceptive overhand delivery, but at times in the past has insisted, for no apparent reason whatsoever, on using a side-arm motion that usually drives him to the showers early. Bucky Harris believes he can make the big fellow stick to overhand throwing.

What the Senators need most is catching. Harris is still looking for an experienced backstop and may discover one before the American League season starts in April. If he does, Washington will have a much better ball club than it has at the present moment.

Stronger in Four Places

This 1936 club appears stronger than last year in at least four spots—pitching, third base, shortstop and left field.

Jess Hill, so the Washington scribes say, is far and ahead of any left fielder the club had in 1935. The reason for the added pitching strength is Buck Newsom. Young Buddy Lewis is a coming star at third base, while Travis, only a mediocre ball player at third, has developed into a great shortstop.

Travis is the most improved player on the club. All last season he had trouble with slow rollers down toward third, but he has fitted in perfectly with the different style of play at short. Lewis, up from Chattanooga where he batted .303 in the Southern Association, is picked as one of the prize rookies of the year. He has a large pair of hands, fields well and can whip that ball across the diamond.

Another youngster who is extremely popular here is Roberto Estelella, who plays either the infield or outfield. The young Cuban should make a great player, because he wants to be. He is a natural right-handed hitter, but as a fielder he is about three years away from the major leagues.

Mrs. McKechnie Wins From U. S. Champion

HOVE, England, March 16 (AP)—Shella McKechnie of Great Britain won the South of England women's squash racquets championship for the third time yesterday, defeating Anne Page of Philadelphia, American champion, 9—2, 9—7, 9—3, in the final.

Miss Page was unable to find a reply for Mrs. McKechnie's clever game, in which she mixed long and short shots. The British player's smart angle shots often left her opponent standing flat-footed.

The American team leaves today for Halifax, Yorkshire, to play in the North of England championships.

Yale Elects Miles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—Richard (Buddy) Miles of New Haven, star forward, was elected captain Saturday of the Yale varsity basketball team for next season. The election took place after the Elis defeated Harvard 39 to 35.

General Classified

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Change of Corporate Name

The undersigned officers of The Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Massachusetts Library Association.

EDITH GUERRIER, President.
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Norge and Westinghouse Refrigerators
Washers and Stoves
Tel. Perry 1881 52 East Avenue

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. Moses & Bro.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

The Sign of Quality Foods
PENDER'S D-P PENDER'S
LOWEST PRICES
Phone 25781
Market at Monticello

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

T. & L. LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

You can pay for what you buy—bye-and-bye!
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
BROAD at SECOND

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. Jefferson Street Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

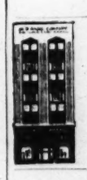
CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394


MEN'S WEAR
WOMEN'S FURS
ANGEL'S

Metheny Shoe Shop
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET
DIAL 4932

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

(Continued)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M93.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

BINNINGS LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W M. 1026
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
This is the time of the year when you appreciate fresh fruits—buy them at our Service Fruit Counters. Telephone 27141 or 26191.

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

NAVY BLUE HATS
Are Sailing Under the "Lady Hudson" Flag
$5
Of course Lady Hudson hats come in all the important colours for spring—but particular emphasis has been given the navy felt hat. Do see them!
Hats, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Kindly take notice of change of address of 223 Kenilworth North to a new location at
Corner of Cannon and Stevens St.
We deliver anything anywhere.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.
Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

C. R. SUMNER & SONS Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Painting and Paperhanging
Paints, Varnishes and Four-Hour Enamel
Auto Tires, etc.
Advance Hardware
C. R. Corsant
706 Hamilton Road Fair 218
In some lines we give special rates to Travellers and Trucks.

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGILL

OTTAWA

The Great Forest Industry Store of Eastern Canada

DEVLINS

The Paul Devlin Co. Limited

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

INSURANCE — GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN — Limited Q 500

Since 1870 Ottawa

Intosh & Watts

The China Hall 245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar. Phone 4040 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 — 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO — E. D. MAGUIRE — Telephone 201

W. M. MORROW

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING

All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.

503 Royal Bank Bldg. — Elgin 9965

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 — 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

Is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users. PHONE US TO CALL

CANTILEVER SHOES

Where Foot Comfort Reigns Supreme

18 Bloor St. W. — Mi. 5222

JESSIE CLEARY

Dresses

Suits and Coats

43 Bloor Street W. — Phone KI 4947

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood — MElrose 2423

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

FASHION BREAKS INTO PRINT

Gay, youthful prints to freshen a winter-wearied wardrobe. Fairweathers Salons present the last word in these smart frocks at advantageous prices.

$19.75 to $39.50

Fairweathers

88-90 Yonge Street, Toronto

DRAPES

Have your drapes "REVITALIZED" to newness by our remarkable Dry-cleaning process. They will be made like new again.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS — PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CHISHOLMS

QUALITY SHOES

Correctly Fitted by X-Ray

2866 DUNDAS ST. W. — JU 8567

2282 BLOOR ST. W. — LY. 1967

WINDSOR

Every Woman Can Find "Her" Suit at Smith's

There's no denying it's a SUIT Spring. Individualism is rampant; the Tailleur, the Swagger, the Chesterfield, the Box and Dress-maker types, of impeccable tailoring and fine imported woollens, are here for YOU!

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1910 — Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. — Windsor, Ont.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap

Budget Plan

L. P. LAZARE & CO.

Limited

14 Chatham St., E. — Tel. 3-2418

"POCA BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette 3-6311

DIAMONDS and Diamond Setting are our specialties. Also Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. Optical Department. Gift Shop.

Licensed Gold Buyers

W. H. McCreery, Jewellers

218 OUELLETTE AVENUE, WINDSOR

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

STOP & SHOP

THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

Meats, Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL OIL FUEL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Charlotte Gowns

Specializing in New York dresses moderately priced from $10.95

1353 Greene Ave., Westmount

Fltzroy 7773

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

Piano and Song Recital

by

JOHN COOK

MONDAY, MARCH 23 at 8:30 P. M.

in KILDONAN HALL

3415 Redpath Street

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

STORAGE and INSURANCE

Spring Furs

Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

LA. 7020 — 1193 Phillips Square

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Eggs

DEXTER 8401

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR

Delman's LTD.

Agents for

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

Dominion Sq. Bldg. — 1008 St. Catherine W.

Floor Wax and Paints

SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID

WM. A. DOWD

LAncaster 2651

910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

LYLES

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

DRESSES — HATS

LINGERIE

1866 Scarth Street

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT — FORT QU'APPELLE — REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

Electrical Contractors

H. OATES, Mgr.

Efficient Service on All Makes of Ranges and Radios

Day Phone 7223 — 1749 Hamilton St.

Night Phone 20097 — Regina, Sask.

FOODLAND LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

One Store Only — Broad and 11th

Free Delivery — Tel. 6641

SASKATOON

Purity — Milk, Butter, Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 — 731 BROADWAY

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 — 715 Second Ave.

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk. Mews, London, W. 11.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0495.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Lydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 1732.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE. Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA, 65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6426. Agents for Kickernick Undergarments.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. Kensington Station—To careful tenants for 4 or 5 months charmingly furnished, well-equipped sunny flat; open position; two rooms, large bathroom, kitchen-dining room; suitable two people; constant hot water; gas fires; phone; reliable domestic help available. 70/- p. w. with plate and linen. Box M-8068, BCM/CSM.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER—Small furnished flat to let from April 7 for 6 months. Box M-827—BCM/CSM.

LONDON, Putney—Self-contained furnished ground floor flat; 2 reception, 1 bedroom, kitchen and bath; rent 35/- per week for 6 months. Apply: MARLOWE, 234 Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. Phone Putney 1688.

LONDON—Well furnished flat; good position; 2 good bedrooms, large sittingroom, kitchenette, bathroom; 3 gns. weekly. 53 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green. Tel. Speedwell 6192.

WESTMINSTER, near Abbey—Self-contained 3-roomed furnished flat; comfortable, sunny, modern, suit one or two ladies; rent 3 gns. per week. Box M-269, BCM/CSM.

FURRIERS

ALL REPAIR WORK—Renovations; our new models cleaned, repaired, first year free; tailor mades, etc., to measure; lingerie. KILNER, 50 Clissold Court, Green Lanes, London, N. 4.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BLACKHEATH—Freehold nonbasement house, excellent condition for sale, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, well arranged offices and good garden; price £1500. Apply RYAN and RYAN, 251 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Phone Flaxman 2747.

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I., 56 Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

HAYES, KENT — Well-built modern house occupying a high sunny position with extensive views; near station; four bedrooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage, etc.; unique garden to the south; price freehold £2300; large part could remain or would be let on lease. Box W-318, BCM/CSM.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794). Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Launderers Research Association.

Tel. Park 7211 — Est. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial; satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London, near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswate- 0965.

PERSONAL SERVICE

WHAT ARE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEMS? I shall be happy to advise you concerning the wisest use of your money for the guaranteed provision of present or future income. May I help you? Write L. Espir, B. Sc., B. A., 2 St. James Sq., S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 6122.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

DEVON.—Mother's help required in a professional home in Exeter; own sitting-room and every help is offered to make the position a harmonious and happy one. Please apply with experience enclosed and wages required to MRS. WATKINS, 4 Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.

HOLLAND—Companion, young lady; Christian Scientist preferred; wanted for Dutch family; short period; expenses offered. Letters to Box W-320, BCM/CSM.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

SURBITON, SURREY—Cook-general required; age not over 30; labour-saving flat; 3 in family. Apply in writing, Box W-321, BCM/CSM.

SURREY—Nurse, housemaid, age 17-20; wages £30; 20 miles from London. Box W-51, BCM/CSM.

POST WANTED

CONVEYANCING manager (unadmitted) with many years' experience seeks change of post; London preferred. Write BCM/CSM, W-304.

LONDON—Lady would like to take care of correspondence few hours each day; with Christian Scientist preferred; own typewriter. Box M-8068, BCM/CSM.

REPRESENTATIVE, 41, with London wholesale house 16 years, seeks progressive change. Write Box W-317, BCM/CSM.

WANTED—MORE PROGRESSIVE position by young man, age 28, 11 years' business experience in insurance office; knowledge accounts, investments, statistics, correspondence, general office work; qualified A.C.I.I. Box W-313—BCM/CSM.

YOUNG man 34 just completed six months' training modern shoe factory desires position traveller; 12 years abroad; fluent French, Portuguese, some Spanish, German. Write BCM/CSM —W-307.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARY AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners; understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

LONDON, 89 Holland Park, W. 11—Small furnished bed-sitting room, sunny aspect; service, quiet house, charming garden; lounge, dining room; meals optional or en Pension. Tel. Park 5887.

LONDON, Putney—Two furnished bed-sitting rooms, with or without board; gas-fires, bathroom, constant hot water, telephone, good locality. Box M-808, BCM/CSM.

LONDON—Charming residential-rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S. W. 10.

LONDON, KENSINGTON.—Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON, 21 York St., W. 1, two mins. Baker St.—Sitting — Bed-sitting rooms, breakfast service; hot water, telephone every floor; 28/6 to 40/-; convenient all churches.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28, Porchester Pl., Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets; modern and moderate; from 30/-, inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8724.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON—1 Queens Gate Terrace, South Kensington, S. W. 7, furnished service suites and rooms; meals as required. Telephone WES. 4795.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS. Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Road, East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP, 500a Edgware Rd., home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates. Lunches and Teas.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER.—Lessons in reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners. 12, Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

CHRISTINE BAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language, literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS. The School of Millinery (MISS CARTER), 68 Wigmore Street, London. One dozen lessons 1½ hrs. each 3 GNS.; full course with certificate by arrangement.

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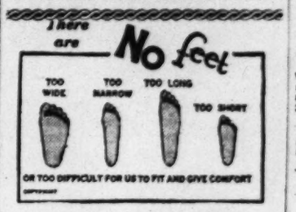

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HE THAT studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well.—BACON.

Daily Features

TO WILL what God doth will, is the only science that gives us rest.
—LONGFELLOW

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 98

I. Jesus' ministries (continued)
III. Third year of public ministry (continued)
2. Journeys to Jerusalem (continued)
g. Passion Week (continued)
(5) Arrest and trial (Friday)

Note: the Jewish leaders had hired Roman soldiers to help arrest Jesus. The place: Mt. of Olives, the garden which Judas knew

(a) The betrayal (about midnight):
1. The band of men and officers, Mt. 26:47; Mk. 14:43; Lu. 22:47; Jno. 18:3
2. The traitor's kiss; arrest of Jesus, Mt. 26:48-50; Mk. 14:44-46; Lu. 22:47-48
3. Courage of Jesus, Jno. 18:4-9

(b) The desertion:
1. Peter's defense (smites with the sword), Mt. 26:51-55; Mk. 14:47-48; Lu. 22:49-51; Jno. 18:10-11
2. Disciples' flight, Mt. 26:56; Mk. 14:50-52
3. Peter's denial, Mt. 26:69-75; Mk. 14:66-72; Lu. 22:54-62; Jno. 18:15-27
4. Remorse and suicide of Judas, Mt. 27:3-10; Acts 1:18-19

(c) Trials of Jesus (Friday morning)
1. Before Annas the ex-high priest, Jno. 18:12-14, 19-24
2. Before Caiaphas, the high priest, Mt. 26:57-68; Mk. 14:53-65; Lu. 22:54, 63-65; Jno. 18:19-24
3. Before Sanhedrin, Mt. 27:1-2; Mk. 15:1; Lu. 22:66-71; Jno. 18:28
4. Before Pilate, Mt. 27:11-14; Mk. 15:2-5; Lu. 23:2-3; Jno. 18:29-38
5. Before Herod Antipas, Lu. 23:6-12
6. Pilate's "Ecce Homo," "Behold the man," Jno. 19:1-6

Barabbas or Jesus? Mt. 27:15-26; Mk. 15:6-15; Lu. 23:13-25; Jno. 18:39-40

Jesus scourged, Mt. 27:26; Mk. 15:15; Jno. 19:1

7. Jesus crowned with thorns, Mt. 27:27-31; Mk. 15:16-20; Jno. 19:2
8. Simon of Cyrene compelled to carry the cross, Mt. 27:32; Mk 15:21
9. Jesus spoke to women, Lu. 23:27-31

Notes: Some of the illegalities of the trial of Jesus are:
(1) False witnesses
(2) Changed charges
(3) Maltreatment
(4) Condemnation before feast
(5) Testimony against himself asked
(6) Mob law prevailed
2. Pilate was a coward and dared not resist the mob

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Geography Donkey'

ONE of the more stimulating games for both adults and children is the everinteresting "Geography Donkey." The participants in this report are seated about the room in a rough circle, and one player gives the first letter of some geographical point (city, river, monument, etc.) on the earth's surface. The second person then gives the second letter of any place-word that will correctly fit in, and so on, until a word is spelled out.

When a player says the last letter of a geographical name, he is a "D." If he is so trapped again, he is an "O." This continues until someone has become a "DONKEY"—when he is eliminated from the game.

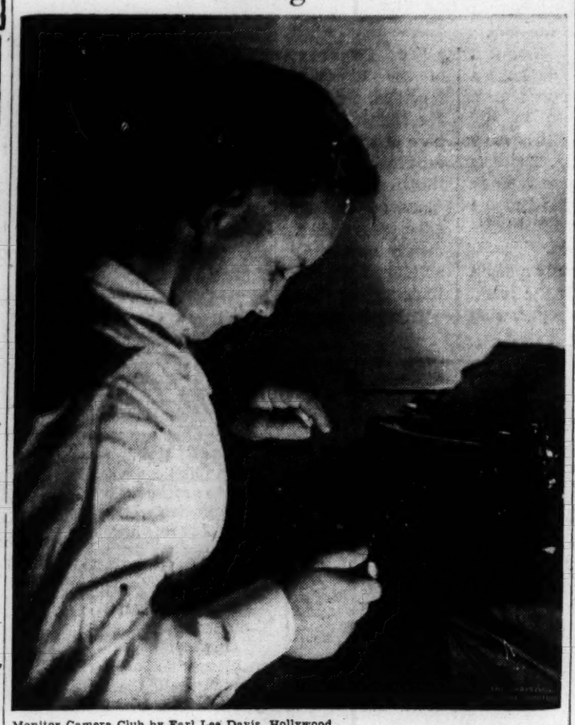
If a guest believes that the player immediately preceding him has given a letter which builds up to no existing locality, he may challenge the other. If the one challenged cannot name a place correctly spelled as he has started it, he is another letter on his way to being a "donkey." If he is able successfully to finish his word, however the challenger is penalized a letter.

The game may be varied by using the names of famous men, books, or of any other suitable classification. —J. A. M., Brookfield Center, Conn.

True Religion

"TRUE religion extends alike to the intellect and the heart. Intellect is in vain if it lead not to emotion, and emotion is vain if not enlightened by intellect; and both are vain if not guided by truth and leading to duty."—*Tryon Edwards.*

Taking Aim!



Monitor Camera Club by Earl Lee Davis, Hollywood

A Demonstration of the One-Finger System

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Expulsion

Question: Is it lawful to dismiss a member from a society, at a meeting which is adjourned from the one at which charges were preferred, when the member was not permitted to be present at the meeting when charges were preferred? Notice was served on the member to appear at the adjourned meeting for trial. No bill of particulars was furnished: only the statement that the member had violated certain bylaws. The member stated at the adjourned meeting that she was not ready for trial, as she did not know what the charges were. However, the trial was held and the member dismissed. Was this proper?

Answer: It is assumed that the bylaws do not provide rules for discipline, in which case, common parliamentary law would govern. The procedure outlined corresponds generally to that set forth in Robert's Rules of Order (pages 302-304). Certain exceptions should be noted. While, after the charges are preferred, a member is considered without the rights of membership pending the trial and should not be present during discussion or vote on the question of dismissal, the member should be permitted to be present and vote at meetings until the charges are preferred. Further, the charges should be furnished the member in writing.

Whether these two departures from proper procedure would invalidate the dismissal is extremely doubtful. It is generally held that a deliberative body has the right to determine matters of discipline for itself, even to the extent of expulsion; and, except where property rights are involved, or some provision of state law is violated, courts would not interfere.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

BANNAGHER — This surname is local and is derived from the name of the market town, *Banagher*, in King's County, Ireland.

Skeggs — This is a local name of Teutonic origin. It is derived from the Scandinavian name for a wood, of which the Icelandic term *skogr*, "a shaw," is cognate.

Weedon — Also a local name derived from a hamlet in Hardwick parish, Cotslow Hundred, Buckinghamshire, England.

Cory—A local surname, which was originally coryton, and the original owner of the name belonged to this place, which is a parish in the Lifton Hundred of Devon, England; but the suffix was dropped centuries ago, and the name *Cory* has long been a well-known West Country name.

Brumagin — Although an exhaustive search has been made, no trace of this name in its present form can be found. But in the absence of definite proof, we should hardly be wrong in assuming that the name *Brumagin* is an altered form of *Brummagem*, by which name the city of Birmingham, Eng., is very widely known, not only to its own citizens, but to the commercial world.

Daily Anecdote

The Great Busby

KING CHARLES II paid a visit to the Westminster School, of which Dr. Richard Busby was headmaster. As they strolled through the various class rooms and corridors, the elderly educator strutted along with his hat on his head, while the King walked complaisantly behind him with his headpiece tucked under his arm.

As the two parted after making the rounds, Dr. Busby whispered confidentially, "I trust your Majesty will excuse my want of respect hitherto, but if my boys were to imagine that there was a greater man in the kingdom than myself, I should never be able to rule them again."

Current Events Quiz

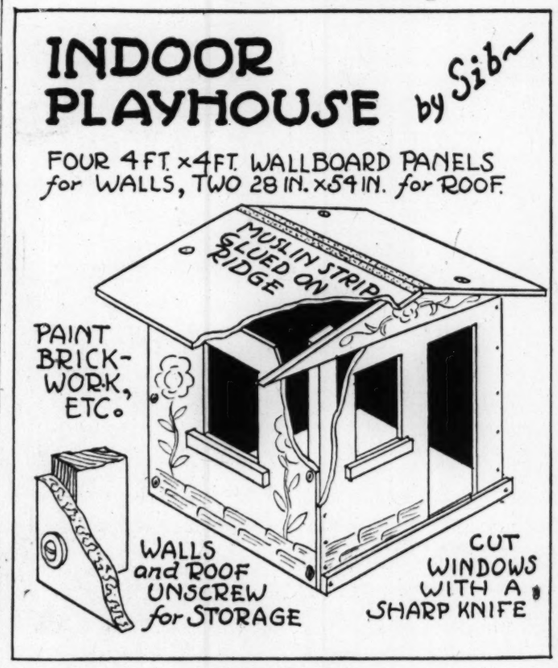
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Where, when, and between what nations was the Locarno Treaty negotiated?
2. What was the purpose of the Locarno Treaty?
3. Was a demilitarized Rhineland between Germany and France provided by the Treaty of Versailles?
4. After Germany had marched troops into the Rhineland, representatives of the other four nations which had signed the Locarno Pact met in London to consider the act. What was the result?
5. What is Italy's attitude with regard to applying sanctions against Germany?
6. Have the nations of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente agreed to keep neutral in the Rhineland issue?
7. Is it true that more than 2000 buildings have been affected by the elevator strike in New York City?
8. Mayors of 100 of the largest cities in the United States have appealed to President Roosevelt for a continuation of WPA funds in order to provide employment, rather than the dole, for the coming fiscal year. Is the amount sought in excess of $2,000,000,000?
9. Who was the first British monarch to use the airplane as a means of transport?
10. Was the United States able to increase its automobile exports in 1935?
11. What South American nation has just been placed under iron rule for a year?
12. Has Governor Hoffman of New Jersey given any hint that he might again stay the execution of Hauptmann?
13. The Ohio Republican State Committee recently conducted a poll to determine the most popular candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Was Senator Borah the winner?
14. Has Premier Hirota of Japan been successful in forming a new Cabinet?
15. Is the appointment of Baron Hiranuma as President of the Japanese Privy Council regarded as a victory for the militarists?
16. Has King Edward VIII given any hint that he might marry?
17. Has France ratified the Franco-Russian treaty by which each side agrees to come to the assistance of the other, if attacked?
18. Has the California Pacific International Exhibition in San Diego been completely reopened?
19. Which North American nation is studying a proposal to give pensions to the blind?
20. Would it be safe to say that United States air passenger traffic for 1935 showed a gain of 50 per cent over 1934?

(What is your score?)

The Home Workshop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Make It Yourself

Early Reflections

Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Leonard T. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.

—And Apparently They Seem to Be Pleasing Ones

In Lighter Vein

Nearly Done

Jimmie was going out with his mother one afternoon and had been sent upstairs to get ready. After a long wait the mother called up the stairs: "Hurry down, Jimmie, we're late now. Have you got your shoes on yet?"

"Yes," replied the boy; "all but two."

Perhaps She Meant It

Willie had been giving his teacher a good deal of trouble that morning. At the close of the first study period she said:

"Now we will take up the subject of natural history; and you may name in rotation some of the lower animals, starting with Willie."

When Two Halves Make Nothing

"Pa," said Willie, "a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

"Well, we are told so, my son," said father noncommittally.

"Well, then," continued Willie, "if a man marries twice, there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

A Mystery to the Professor

"Are you laughing at me?" demanded the professor sternly of his class.

"Oh, no, sir," came the reply in chorus.

"Then," asked the professor even more grimly, "what else is there in the room to laugh at?"

Brevities

Toronto Saturday Night: Newspaper correspondents in the war zone have so much time on their hands that they have resorted to knitting. And using, we suppose, the wool that's been pulled over their eyes.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Editor of a woman's magazine says women like simple, direct statements. Anyone who believes that should try telling one she has on too much lip stick.

Detroit Free Press: Americanism: Buying something that is built to last a life-time; discarding it within a year because the new model has a different handle.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tin Cans

OLD electric washing machines with revolving cylinder tubs are used by a former office worker to clean lables and dirt from old tin cans and prepare them for a home-made smelting furnace, in which they are heated sufficiently to melt the tin and zinc off their surfaces. The tin and zinc are sold to metal firms, and the crushed cans are sold for junk.

A negligible investment has provided work for two persons, and good wages for both.—C. G., Bell, Calif.

What They Say

Get at the Cause

"World peace will be possible when an enlightened humanity, in a supreme effort and aspiration for widespread good will and social welfare, will have realized that, so far, we have tackled the task of smothering the outbreak of armed conflicts among nations from the wrong end."—*Ugo d'Annunzio, President, Italian League of America.*

Antarctica

"In spite of all the vaunted methods and implements of modern civilization, there still remains in Antarctica a great stretch of coastline which has yet to be seen, yet to be charted."—*Admiral Richard E. Byrd.*

Displacing Literature

"The novel and the poem may become extinct in 200 years, 100 years, or in much less time. Radio and talking pictures already have displaced books in many homes."—*Booth Tarkington.*

Leap Year!

"One thing that the modern young woman seems obtusely unaware of is that men are more sensitive to romance than women—oh, ever so much more!"—*Emily Post.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

A WOMAN who is associated in business with her husband, recently sent a statement to a customer, who is an attorney, for a bill that was several months overdue, on which she pinned the following note: "Have you forgotten about this? Or is it not correct?"

An immediate response came from the friend and customer, with a check enclosed; but on the same statement was this note: "I have been a customer of yours for many years and did not deserve the rebuke you sent on the enclosed statement."

This disturbed the woman, as she felt she had not handled the situation in a very friendly manner. She discussed the problem with her husband, and he told her he would write their friend a note some day. This did not quiet her, so in a day or so, without any previous planning as to the best method to reach their friend and apologize if necessary, she telephoned to his office. She was immediately connected with the man himself. She remarked:

"I need the advice of an attorney and am calling on you for advice that I know you can give. A friend and customer of ours had owed us a certain amount of money for several months. I was greatly in need of some money, and instead of stating my needs in this way, I wrote a brief note on his statement; and he in turn, upon receipt of the statement, sent me a check for the amount, and penned another curt note. I value this friend's patronage and his friendship and I do not want to lose him. What should I do?"

The attorney replied: "Your friend was all wrong about being offended at your demand. You shouldn't have had to apologize for what was already your own. He must have been out of sorts the morning he wrote the note to you. What you should do now is forget it. You have not lost a friend nor a customer."

What a loving and impersonal way this was to correct a little misunderstanding that might have grown into a much larger problem for both of these friends!

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The Locarno Treaty was negotiated in October, 1925, at Locarno, Switz.; the nations involved were Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, and Great Britain. Czechoslovakia and Poland were also involved in Locarno pacts.
2. The high contracting parties agreed to maintain the territorial status quo resulting from the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and between Germany and France as fixed by the Versailles Treaty.
3. Yes; Articles 42 and 43 of the treaty provided for a demilitarized zone.
4. The remilitarizing of the Rhineland was denounced as constituting a clear violation of Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty, and the Locarno Pact; and the matter was turned over to the Council of the League of Nations.
5. Italy is reported as likely to oppose any proposed sanctions.
6. No; representatives of the nations have voted unanimously to press for strong measures against Germany.
7. Yes; approximately 2500 buildings have been affected since March 1.
8. Yes; Mayor LaGuardia of New York was the spokesman in an urgent request for $2,340,000,000.
9. King Edward VIII. As Prince of Wales he owned more private aircraft than any other Englishman.
10. Yes; an increase of 20 per cent over 1934 was registered—the 1935 sales being valued at $235,813,245.
11. Paraguay. The Provisional Government, headed by Colonel Franco, has decreed that the nation is to be set up as a totalitarian state modeled after German National Socialism and Italian Fascism.
12. The Governor has announced that he has no intention of again staying the execution, which is set for the week of March 30.
13. No; out of 9507 votes cast, Governor Landon received 5392; Borah, 1952; Knox, 1233. The other prospective candidates received less than 500 each.
14. Yes; it is the first time since the assassinations of Feb. 26 plunged the country into political disorder.
15. No; it is regarded as a victory for conservatism. The Baron has had a long career as a university president; and he has been an active propagandist of ultraconservative views through the medium of the Society of State Foundations.
16. Yes; on March 11 the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the King's request to the House of Commons that "the contingency of his marriage should be taken into account" in revising the civil list—amounts paid to members of the royal family.
17. Yes; this treaty, incidentally, was used by Hitler as a reason for sending troops into the Rhineland.
18. Yes; as of March 15.
19. Canada.
20. Yes.

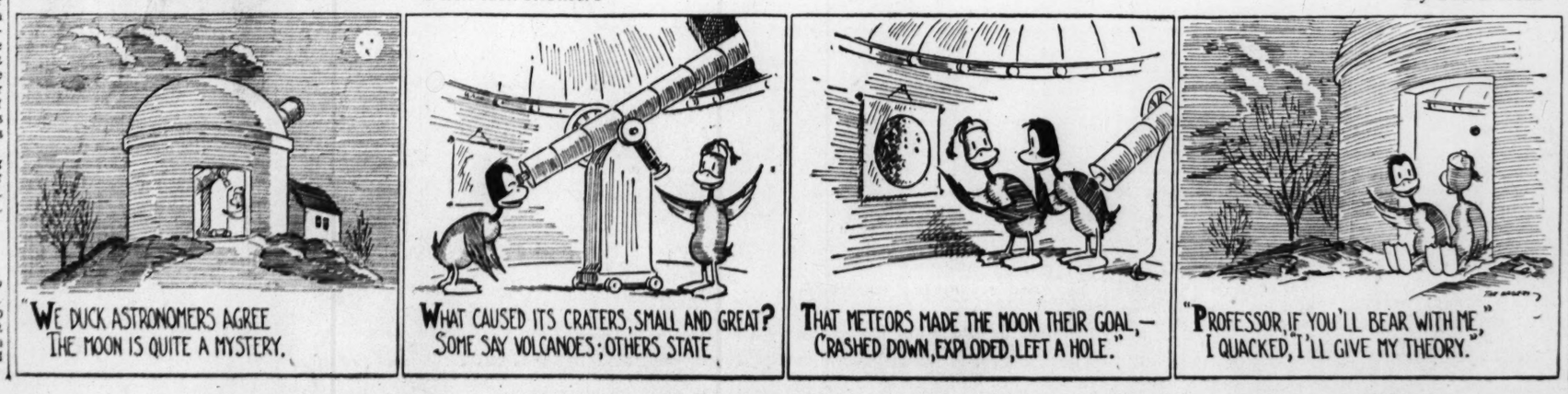
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preparing for the Man From Mars*

By LE PELLEY

HAVING A MAN FROM MARS RENT THE CLUBHOUSE IS A NEW THING FOR ME !! HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO CHARGE HIM — ?
IT DEPENDS ON HOW RICH PEOPLE ARE ON MARS —
I WONDER WHERE HE IS NOW ?
SUPPOSE WE WRITE HIM A NOTE AND ASK HIM HOW MUCH HE FEELS HE CAN PAY —
YES — WE CAN LEAVE IT ON THE DOOR OUTSIDE.
AND IF HE OFFERS US ONLY A PENNY WE'LL KNOW THE MAN FROM MARS IS HYMIE DOBSON
RIGHT YOU ARE

The Adventures of Waddles—*Duck Astronomers*

By THE HAGERS


WE DUCK ASTRONOMERS AGREE THE MOON IS QUITE A MYSTERY.
WHAT CAUSED ITS CRATERS, SMALL AND GREAT? SOME SAY VOLCANOES; OTHERS STATE
THAT METEORS MADE THE MOON THEIR GOAL,— CRASHED DOWN, EXPLODED, LEFT A HOLE."
"PROFESSOR, IF YOU'LL BEAR WITH ME," I QUACKED, "I'LL GIVE MY THEORY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Earning Our Better Times

SLOWLY the American people are getting back to economic fundamentals. They are perceiving that prosperity can't come out of scarcity, that to enjoy wealth they must produce it. Government may have helped to break the vicious circle of deflation, it may have helped to re-establish a trading balance between industry and agriculture. But no restriction on production, no AAA or thirty-hour week, no bonus or old-age pension, no sleight-of-hand taxes, no increase in the amount of money, will increase the actual wealth of the nation. That must be produced. In emphasizing this fact in its monthly survey of business, the American Federation of Labor does the nation a service.

It points to the waste of potential wealth in unemployment and urges "lifting production to the highest point of which our industries are capable, and so putting the unemployed to work creating wealth." The report finds:

> Today, with the technical progress made since 1929, we could create a national standard of living at least 6 per cent above the highest ever reached (in 1929). Yet we deny work to over 12,000,000, maintain nearly 5,000,000 of them in poverty at government expense and do nothing for the rest.

This call for increased production and the report's recognition that it comes out of increased confidence of employers due to rising prices shows an understanding of how recovery comes. Yet workers and employers know that production is only half the story. Continued consumption is the other half. Much of industry insists on regimenting itself by monopolies and trade associations to avoid unprofitable "overproduction." And organized labor often operates to restrict the labor supply and curtail production. It, too, favors only profitable production. It has little more regard for the consumers' view—the more production the cheaper and better—than has monopolistic business.

Neither employer nor employee is willing to let the economic laws of supply and demand work freely. They are more interested in profits and wages than in production as production. But this labor survey shows an appreciation of the fact that production cannot go on long unless consumption is provided for. And it argues that production on a scale that would reemploy the jobless and raise the general standard of living could be maintained if purchasing power were augmented by a 13 per cent increase in "wage incomes." Workers might well note that this is not "wage rates." Steady employment at lower rates in some trades would mean larger yearly incomes.

In the same way steady production at lower prices would mean higher yearly incomes to some industries. Only by lowering prices as producing efficiency improves and costs drop can the necessary increase in consumption be maintained. As the Brookings Institution's monumental studies have proved, American industry failed to do this before 1929. Now this labor survey reports that production in 1935 increased 14 per cent while workers' buying power rose only 3 per cent. "Wage incomes" can be increased more easily and more fairly by increasing production and reducing prices than by increasing wage rates in favored trades.

Labor is showing some appreciation of this fact. Do the great monopolies of America recognize that they too have a responsibility to increase production, and that better times will not return for them permanently unless the increase of wealth made possible by improved production is shared with consumers in lower prices? Here is an opportunity to make the economic system work and to head off before they start all the political nostrums which are no substitute for increased—well-distributed—production.

Musings in March

SOMETHING between a shout and a sigh from North America reached the ears of the man in Mars today. Instantly he recognized it. "The cry of a nation," he grinned, "saying 'Thank goodness, *that's* over for another year,' as they swamp Jim Farley's myrmidons with mail containing income tax returns."

Alice had something to say about it, too. Arranging a ringlet as she peered into her Looking Glass she thought, "Curiouser and curiouser. Every time March comes round people make more and more fuss about paying their taxes, but that's about the *only* time they ever give a thought to how all the money's being spent. All the rest of the year they let somebody or other in Washington keep on spending and spending and spending, and do nothing about it except talk, talk, talk. But listen to them in March and you'd think it was the Queen, very, very angry, and roaring 'Off with their heads.'"

And a man who was Forgotten—except in March—woke up. "Why didn't I think of it before? March isn't any different from any other month. I'm paying out taxes all the time. I just don't see them, that's all. Most everything I eat and wear is being taxed more and more.

"I'm an honest sort of chap and, naturally, I know that I live in a framework of civilization which takes money to keep up. Fire and police protection, sewers and sanitation and schools and a lot of things. But about this time each year I can't help wondering how honestly and wisely the taxes—my taxes—are spent.

"Maybe a little more of this direct taxation would be a good thing. It might rouse me and the rest of us Forgotten citizens. Then we might get busy and do something about it."

Presence of Mind

MR. H. M. TOMLINSON, in "Mars His Idiot," says, what many have suspected, that if statesmen and leaders of nations knew that they themselves would be among those sacrificed on the so-called "field of honor," there would be no wars. Today the peoples of Europe are being crowded to the edge of an abyss whose depths none can plumb. But to tremble on the brink is not necessarily to fall.

Presence of mind—another way of expressing clearness of thinking—looking up instead of looking down, can avert catastrophe. Clear thinking will waste no time in calling names or dwelling cynically on the blunders and crimes, the shortsighted, nationalistic aims of timorous or madly ambitious rulers and statesmen. Clear thinking will not morbidly ponder the sadly apparent tendency of peoples, propaganda-fed, jubilantly to follow jingoistic leaders.

Clear thinking will appraise at its worth the statement recently made by one general reviewing the book of another general, "The American Army in France," that:

> In this great drive our troops had covered themselves with glory. . . . The division had lost approximately 5000 in killed and wounded. But it had done its full share in delivering to the enemy a blow from which they never recovered.

Clear thinking is causing men and women the world over to reject the monstrous lie that there ever was or ever can be any glory in war or anything but hate and the fruits of hate.

Clear thinking will reject the mesmeric suggestion of the inevitability of war when the peoples of the earth desire above all to live in peace.

Even in the hour of sore discouragement and on the brink of despair the clear thinkers in every land who profess allegiance to the Prince of Peace will steadfastly and confidently pray that war shall be no more.

Power in a Phrase

IN THE press and in addresses of those combating crime, a new phrase is gaining momentum because of the power of its theme, that no permanent relief can be expected without:

"Preventing the Causes of Crime."

Phrases have won elections, put down injustice, marshaled the emotions and convictions of humanity to work toward well-defined if distant goals. When The Christian Science Monitor undertook, more than a year ago, to gather into the focus of eighteen articles the best opinion in the United States, Canada and Europe on how to combat the appalling growth of crime, it found leading criminologists, social workers, prison wardens and other authorities agreed that the causes must be eradicated.

From this finding emerged the title: "Preventing the Causes of Crime."

Some whose thinking on crime had become more or less stereotyped questioned this title, saying: "You mean preventing crime, don't you? Then why not say so? Crime prevention is not new. Courts, police and prisons are all crime prevention agencies."

"Exactly, but they do not sufficiently prevent the *causes* of crime."

This shift of emphasis was maintained in the series only by arduous effort, since writers on the subject of crime prevention slid, almost unknown to themselves, back onto the familiar ground of "crime prevention." By headlining and by repetition, the Monitor hammered home the phrase-wedge which alert sociologists had endorsed.

Since then there has been a noticeable clarification of objectives and terminology in public discussions of crime prevention. The expressions, "causes of crime," "roots of crime," "breeding places of crime," and so on, have gained wider currency. In summarizing the New York Herald Tribune conference on "Youth and Crime Today," for example, the Boston Herald declares editorially that the first predominating opinion expressed ". . . was the conviction that any crusade which does not include the causes of crime among its aims is bound to bring only temporary relief."

When individuals and agencies working against crime marshal their forces in sufficient power to remove more of crime's causes, instead of merely grappling with its effects, the permanent solution of crime will be in sight.

"MOST popular man in America" is the latest Shavian self-appraisal. "The people love me, no matter what you say I say," Mr. Shaw tells reporters. That other master-clown, Charlie Chaplin, wins the palm, for the people love him although he has nothing to say.

Murder-Day

Book News of the Day

A TRAVELER back from Central Europe told of meeting people who did not know they had lost the war. The report seemed amusingly ironic to his listeners who, being citizens of one of the Allied countries, did not know *they* had lost it. There has been, of course, much talk of everybody's losing the war. The talk is obviously too glib. For governments are permitted to go on preparing to ward off defeat in the same old suicidal way that made 1914 to 1918 such inspiring years for everybody but most of us.

Such preparations in the past have led, not illogically, to that exciting day on which the destinies even of a democratic nation are turned over to military dictatorship. War, as Rose M. Stein makes painfully clear in M-DAY (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50) can be effectively waged only by a dictatorship. Democracy is the first big sacrifice Mars demands. M-Day, day of mobilization, as designated by the War Department, is the appointed time for the offering.

Before M-Day, 1917, arrived, the United States had been declared "too proud to fight." After M-Day a Franco-British military commission visited Washington, because the United States was suspected of being too apathetic to fight. The United States entered the war expecting only to render financial and industrial assistance. But widespread mutinies in the French armies sent generals looking for a better stimulant than firing squads had proved to be. American soldiers were needed. As Miss Stein, an associate of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee who knows how to document reports we would give much not to believe, tells the story:

"American army chiefs understood and were eager to come to the rescue. . . . There was a serious obstacle. Would Congress and the people stand for it? Yes, said the French and British, . . . if the people could only be made sufficiently war conscious. . . . By what means? . . . Send a small detachment to France immediately. . . . The men can be green and untrained. They would not be expected to win the war by their military prowess. Theirs would be a novel mission."

What was felt to be needed was something drastic to wake America up! Miss Stein quotes from Palmer's biography of General Bliss, "It was not long before they said quite openly that we would not feel we were in the war until we had been 'blooded'; that what we needed was to have a large casualty list telegraphed home and that that would stir our fighting blood."

That is not the worst that this book tells. Not so poignantly, but quite as inescapably, iron tragedy lies behind all those matter-of-fact pages which record methods used by military, political and industrial leaders to keep unwilling millions yoked to the business of killing other unwilling millions for four long years. And a tragedy that may be averted lies in that part of Miss Stein's thoroughgoing study which tells not only how all peoples were defeated in the last war, but of means by which they may be defeated again if they let "the next war" get as far as M-Day.

C. W. M.

Back to Culture

VIENNA

I AM happy to have left uncivilized Ethiopia and be back again among the most cultured people in the world. To be sure, there is still poverty all about me here in Austria. There is frustration and injustice. There is much noise, too, the clanging of bells and the whirring of wheels. There is fierce business competition and ballyhoo.

But I find this constitutes only a small part of civilization here. It is the foam. I see beneath it a beautiful, deep-flowing stream. I see that it is very good to live in Austria.

Franz Joseph Enjoyed This Vista

The ages have built something beautiful here in the heart of Europe. Many races of men have passed over these waving plains, and down these yawning valleys, each leaving a treasure. Conquerors have swept over these fields, some coming from distant Stamboul with Asiatic hordes, others arriving from Paris with plumed hosts; some have lingered long, and others have been brusquely sent away, but all have enriched the land with something. Men have gathered here from the corners of the earth to seek adventure and to display their prowess, to work and play, to sing and dance, to worship and search for truth, to paint pictures and chisel statues, to grow great or bask in the sun of greatness.

They have built castles, raised church towers, opened parks, laid out gardens, founded conservatories and learned to know one another. Plume-wearers and plume-makers, sword-wielders and sword-forgers, beautiful ladies and their handmaidens, emperors and the masses that give luster to empires, captains and their retainers, troubadours, their exalted patrons, and their enraptured listeners, saints dispensing kindness, scholars seeking knowledge, peasants, the princes for whom they worked, and bold herdsmen wandering among wild crags—all learned to live together, to sing, to worship, and to work.

* * *

Out of all that, has come culture. It has made Austria a choice place to live in, where one finds rest and inspiration and mental enrichment.

One of the delights I most rejoice in as I come back to this city is tolerance, an active, kindly, genial tolerance. This is the outstanding mark of Austrian culture. Somehow despite the autocracy of the Hapsburgs, the wars Austria fought, the peace treaties she concluded, the empire she dominated, the meeting here of the fiery folk from the Mediterranean with the reserved races from the North Sea, the mingling of Latins with Slavs, of Franks with Mongols, a tolerance was engendered which does not merely enable a person to endure his neighbors but inspires one to look upon their virtues with unstinted admiration.

This tolerance expresses itself in kindness. There could be no culture without kindness. We are all at home here. There is no undue waving of Austria's flag. She does not try to arouse your admiration by boasting of herself — she even forgets herself, as every other good hostess, and makes you feel at home.

Here life is much more than work. Toil is an incident. The Austrians are skillful; they have dexterous hands and are inventive. But they demand much more than that from life.

In their land are rivers, lakes and mountains. In their throats lie songs, in their fingers is hidden music. It is all these things that make up existence. An Austrian is not ashamed to ask, "Why should I work too hard?" Rather would he be ashamed to work too hard. He would feel conscience-stricken that he was squandering his time. He would reproach himself for wasting his days in riotous working. He would feel untrue to himself, to the woods that call, the mountains that challenge, the rivers that invite, music that woos and high thoughts that command.

* * *

Nor do wheels, either, have any undue charm for him. He finds but little pleasuse in recounting to his neighbors how far he has raced. It's not the going, but the being there, which enthralls him.

The center of his capital is the opera. His choicest piece of furniture is a musical instrument. He erects statues to the composers of his waltzes. One month of each year he sets aside for dancing.

This is the culture in which I rejoice to be again. It is a gift which races and epochs, emperors and artisans have prepared. It is a consummate flower in one of the world's best gardens. I neither planted it nor brought it water, but I thank all history that I am privileged to stand beside it.

R. H. MARKHAM

Mirror of World Opinion

If We All Do Our Part

RELINQUISHING, for timidity's sake, the more stringent measures (such as the closing of the [Suez] Canal) which would have made continuance of the (Italo-Ethiopian) war immediately impossible, the League states have adopted measures which are making its prosecution more difficult and more expensive.

The experts find that, in any case, the addition of oil to the embargo list will enhance the effect. There is, then—short of a complete reversal of policy—no argument for not doing the addition.

But this on the assumption that whatever the League may do, no restriction will be placed on the flow of oil from the United States to Italy; that the American oil companies will strain every nerve to make up to Italy all that she loses by the League embargo.

Frankly, we do not believe that that assumption can be made.

From the moment that a League embargo is imposed it will be plain as a pikestaff that it is precisely and uniquely the continuance of the increase of American oil supplies which permits the war to go on.

Power over peace and war will be in the hands of the American oil exporters. It will be in their discretion to stop the slaughter within a few weeks, or to let it drag miserably on until months later, at a heavy cost in life, economic pressure compels Signor Mussolini to make peace.

We do not believe that they will decide, for the sake of dubious profit, to decree that war shall continue. We do not believe that American public opinion would permit it, once the responsibility were made plain beyond doubt.—From the *Daily Herald* (British Labor newspaper), Jan. 13, 1936.

Human Sacrifices

THE warning by Dr. J. P. Leake of the United States Public Health Service against so-called vaccination against infantile paralysis is a startling commentary on the readiness with which some members of the medical profession rush the use of both vaccines and serums before there is any real knowledge of what the after-effects may be. It is a gruesome record Dr. Leake cites—twelve specific case histories of children who contracted this disease from the supposed preventive, some children actually dying from it, and all suffering from it under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its origin.

What defense can any physician have in a case like that? The twelve cases, including what Dr. Leake says was a high rate of fatalities, are proof that those who recommended vaccination and those who administered it had insufficient data on which to base their claims.

Reading this warning, the average citizen will wonder how many other vaccines and serums, held out as preventives, have fatal case histories that never get into print, due to this same disposition to adopt cure-alls too hastily. The medical profession needs to clamp down on more than vaccination for infantile paralysis. By another ten years all vaccinations and serums may appear as preposterous in honest medical practice as the blood-letting and purging of two hundred years ago.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Reader Remarks—

Excerpts from letters to the Monitor

Mr. Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, recently said, "The world has never been so unsafe for democracy as it is today." Isn't it, then, to America's interest to safeguard democracy in this world, even if it is only for the idea of self-preservation?

London, Eng. A. VINCENT

President Roosevelt is endeavoring to perform a great mission by freeing the slaves of industrial serfdom, or, in other words, endeavoring to bring home to the masses of American people the security that is the backbone of Americanism.

Salem, Ore. E. G. KINGWELL

Certain groups in this country have urged the saluting of the flag at the opening of almost all public meetings, yet we know that familiarity of any kind, even with our flag, does not make us feel a proper reverence.

Pasadena, Calif. MAUD CRAWFORD JOSS

The Monitor's plan of "conscription of money as well as of men" in time of war should receive more attention *right now.*

(MRS.) BERTHA M. KOHN

Silver Creek, N. Y.

This popular game "Monopoly" was invented, it is said, by a "single taxer" (i. e., a disciple of the Henry George school of economics). If so, he was well qualified to bring out the illustration of what happens in this game, as in the game of life, when monopoly has reached its ultimate and is found, in the language of your editorial, with all the assets—and no customers.

O. A. TOEPFERT

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The photograph in a recent Monitor of the five male scions of the House of Hapsburg, including Otto, the would-be emperor, was very interesting. Referring to the aspirations of Prince Otto, I heard the matter very astutely put as follows: "In these days he will have to prove his right to rule, apart from the mere accident of birth."

Cheadle, Staffs., Eng. F. L. ANSTEY

Combating "Dangerous" Doctrines

THE stinging words with which Prof. Charles A. Beard arraigned those persons who are endeavoring to force their own form of hyper-nationalism on the schools of the nation by attempting to suppress all discussion of communism, socialism and other such forms of governments should receive nationwide publicity. Insisting that what is needed is wider knowledge and discussion of these social forms, as well as of democracy, Dr. Beard said:

> Let us rededicate ourselves to the American tradition of liberty and to the faith that error need not be feared where reason is free to combat it. Let us assert anew against brute force the values of independent scientific inquiry, of the unhampered search for truth, of fair hearing and fair play, and uphold them by fearless and united effort.

This is sound American doctrine. It is the best possible answer to those who are haunted by the specter of a "Red menace" stalking secretly through the land and who seek to prevent American youth from learning about socialism and other similar doctrines. Such persons lack faith in the sense of the American people. What is worse, they are fundamentally uneasy about the soundness of the American system.

If they had faith backed by reason they would not fear the error in these alien teachings. They would know that reason and experience effectively refute these errors. They would realize that the systems which they fear are essentially reactionary and so do not constitute any dangerous challenge to democracy.

No candid mind studying and comparing the democratic representative system worked out in this country with fascism or communism or socialism can have any doubts that our own system, with all its defects, is best suited to our own needs. A better understanding, not only of the working of this system but of its good and its bad points compared with other existing systems, is the best protection against "dangerous" doctrines. This cannot be taught if all manner of restrictions are placed on education. In particular, this cannot be taught if a misguided hyper-patriotism seeks to dictate to and dominate the educators by suppressing free discussion and honest study. Such suppression is characteristic of the reactionary systems of Europe—including, of course, Soviet Russia.

So long as freedom of speech and of opinion is preserved we need not fear for our American institutions. But when groups or self-appointed guardians of the public good resort to force, repression and distortion, then, indeed, are we in danger of following the European road that leads from democracy to fascism or communism. Dr. Beard has spoken truly in saying that "error need not be feared where reason is free to combat it."

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

The President's Free Hand

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AS THE European crisis rolls on its daily way, Americans have the right and duty to think of their own foreign policy. Yet during the last critical week, there has been precious little talk in Washington of the American role in the crisis. It has been taken for granted, on the basis of several years of outward aloofness to European affairs in the political sphere, that it would be possible and proper to continue a studied policy of looking in the other direction.

That is the declared position of the present Administration. Behind the façade of aloofness, however, quite a little is going on. It is this unpublicized policy which Americans ought to explore. First it must be recalled that the posture of political aloofness which the present Administration has set for itself is only part way real, even as a posture. For example, so recently as in his opening message to Congress, President Roosevelt read the non-American powers a lecture on the bad management of their affairs, as contrasted with the sweet peace which reigned in the Western Hemisphere. The Europeans replied with cutting remarks about the Chaco, and let it go at that.

The same gratuitous advice to the non-Americans was delivered in even more ringing tones by President Roosevelt last September under the mellowing San Diego sun. Advice-giving from this hemisphere has a long history, and on each occasion it evokes a meed of unhelpful self-satisfaction in Americans and long-suffering annoyance in Europeans, some of whom at least are working heroically for peace.

* * *

Thus we have two elements of American foreign policy toward such events as the Rhineland crisis: (1) outward aloofness; (2) advice-giving. There is another element which is very difficult to assay, yet at more than one crisis in American history has been all-important. It is the President's free hand in the conduct of all foreign affairs, right up to the point where he has to carry treaties to the Senate for ratification.

The wide sweep of the President's free hand has been recently exemplified. On Saturday, for instance, President Roosevelt suddenly recognized the avowed Fascist Government of Paraguay. He and his agents had negotiated "unbeknownst" to most people with the principal South American powers. Between them they had decided that Colonel Franco's regime was one to support and perhaps to solidify. So what is by rigid definition the first Fascist dictatorship in the Western Hemisphere received the accolade.

Nothing was said of consulting the American people, because the granting or refusal or recognition is purely presidential prerogative. It always has been. In these days of dissension and argument about presidential authority, it is worth remembering that American Presidents have traditionally carried the nation into the most sweeping of foreign adventures. Theodore Roosevelt's acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone, which involved the establishment of a brand-new nation in Panama, was about as free-handed as Disraeli's purchase through the Rothschilds of the Suez Canal shares. That is apparently the way you get canals.

* * *

It has been possible for executives to lead the American nation right up to the door of serious trouble.

Many of these adventures have been conducted through "diplomatic channels" and have often been unknown to the public until afterward. It is probable that a great deal has been going on in these channels during the last year or more. Mr. Roosevelt's major European envoys are old and trusted friends of his: Breckenridge Long at Rome, Jesse Straus in Paris, Judge Bingham in London. The President maintains a lively interest in European affairs, despite his outward preoccupation with internal problems. "Breck" Long, for example, is in position to deliver any message President Roosevelt should care to send to Mussolini, and to transmit any reply. Norman H. Davis, as Ambassador-at-Large, wanders over Europe as a less dramatized Colonel House.

There is a well-defined impression in Washington that the President has been active diplomatically in recent months. It is known that his proposed inter-American conference is scheduled not only as a good election-year publicity stroke, not only for its own *beaux yeux*, but to give troubled Europe and Asia an object lesson in New World peace-making.

Congress, knowing well—as Senator Borah pointed out at one point—that the President's freedom is immense, refused to enlarge it in the neutrality resolution by giving him the right to impose an embargo on raw materials, and firmly declined to give him discretion to choose between two sets of belligerents. Since such a choice might almost place the United States in the war on one side or another, it is easy to see why Congress insisted on retaining the war-declaring power granted it by the Constitution.

In the fateful months for Europe and the world which lie ahead, Americans may well keep their eyes on the President's free hand. It holds a tremendous responsibility.